

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

Compound Oxygen.

Q.V.
S797c
1881

ITS MODE OF ACTION
AND RESULTS.

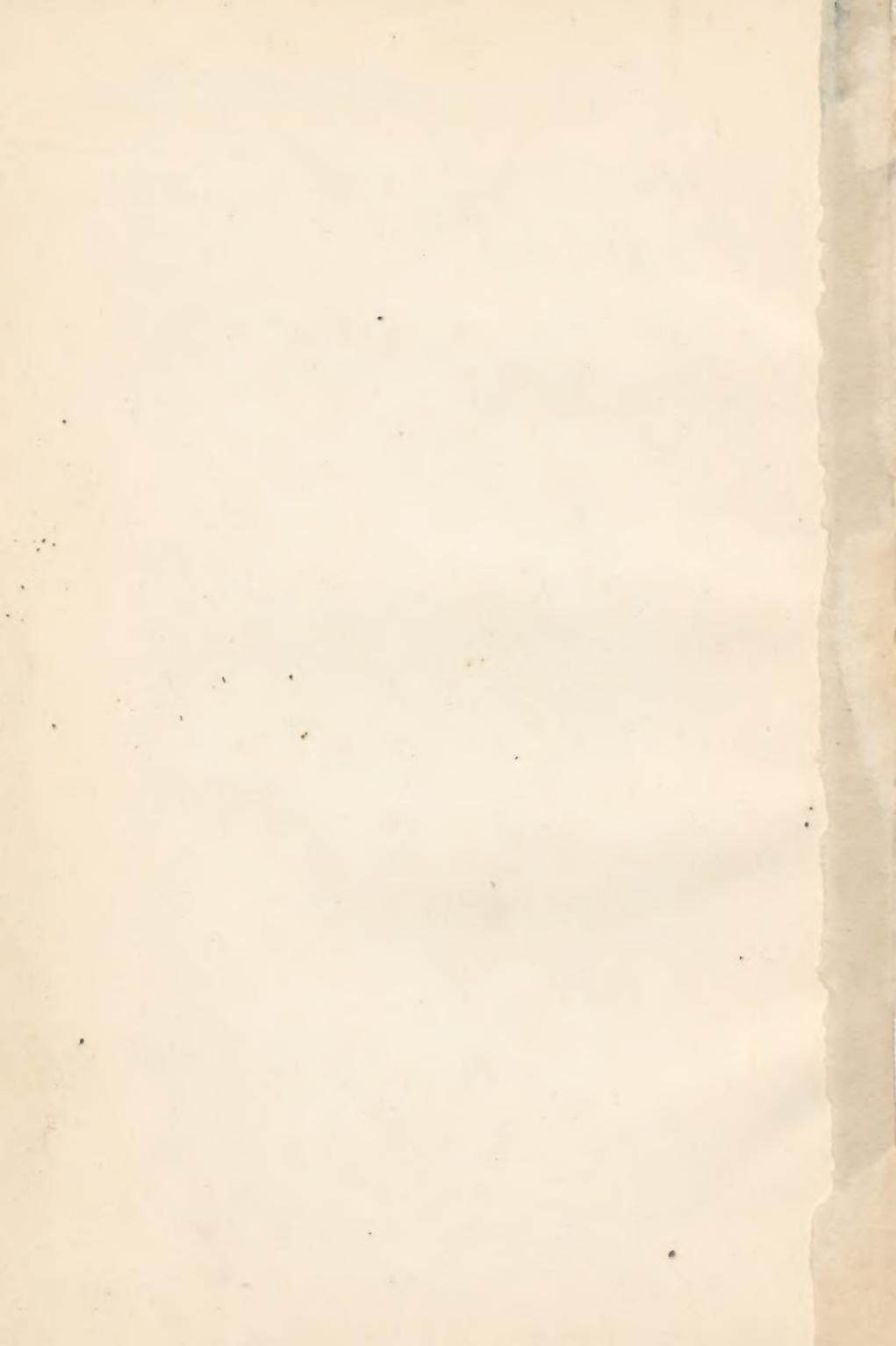
By G. R. Starkey, M.D.

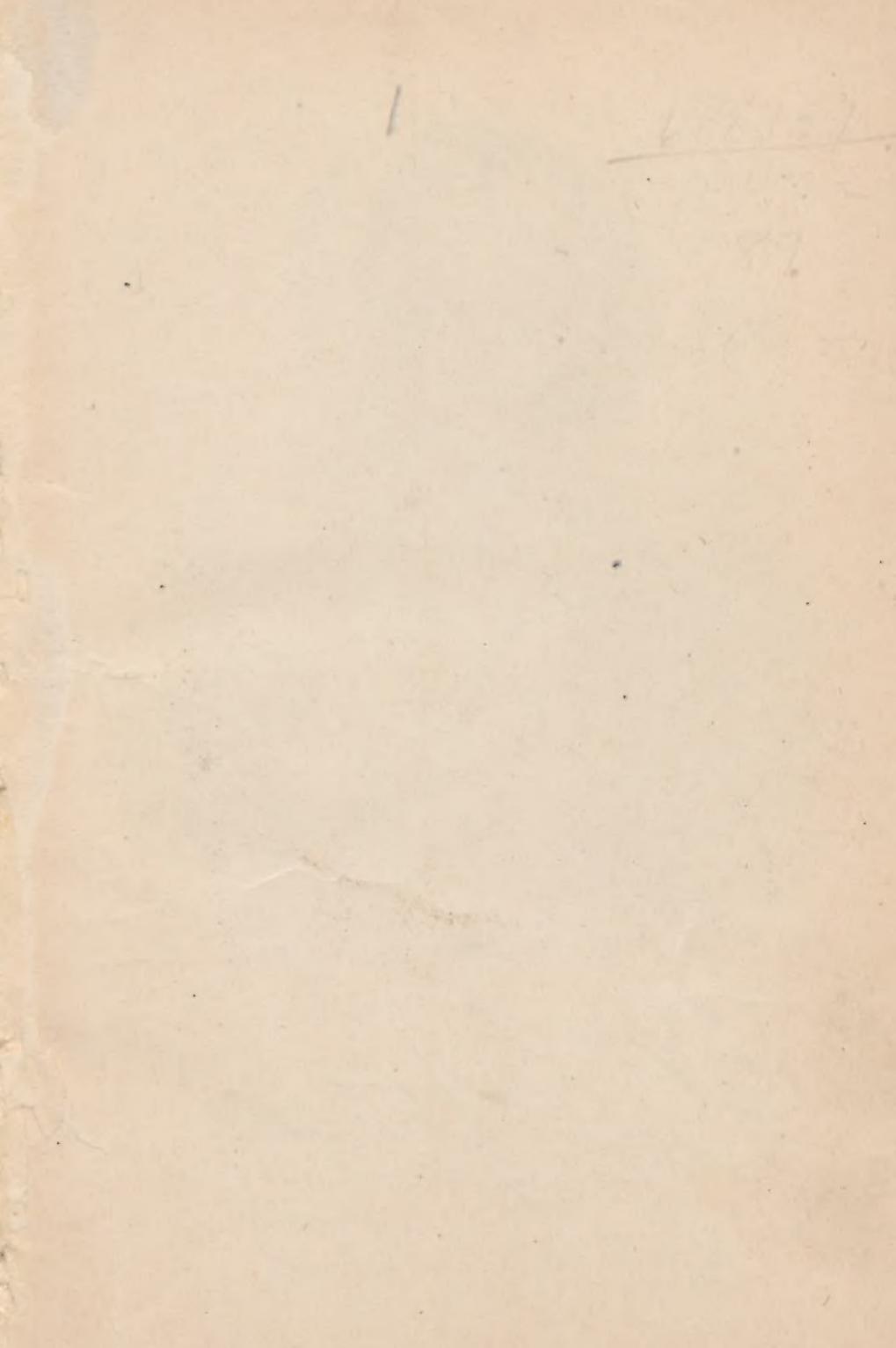


STARKEY & PALEN,

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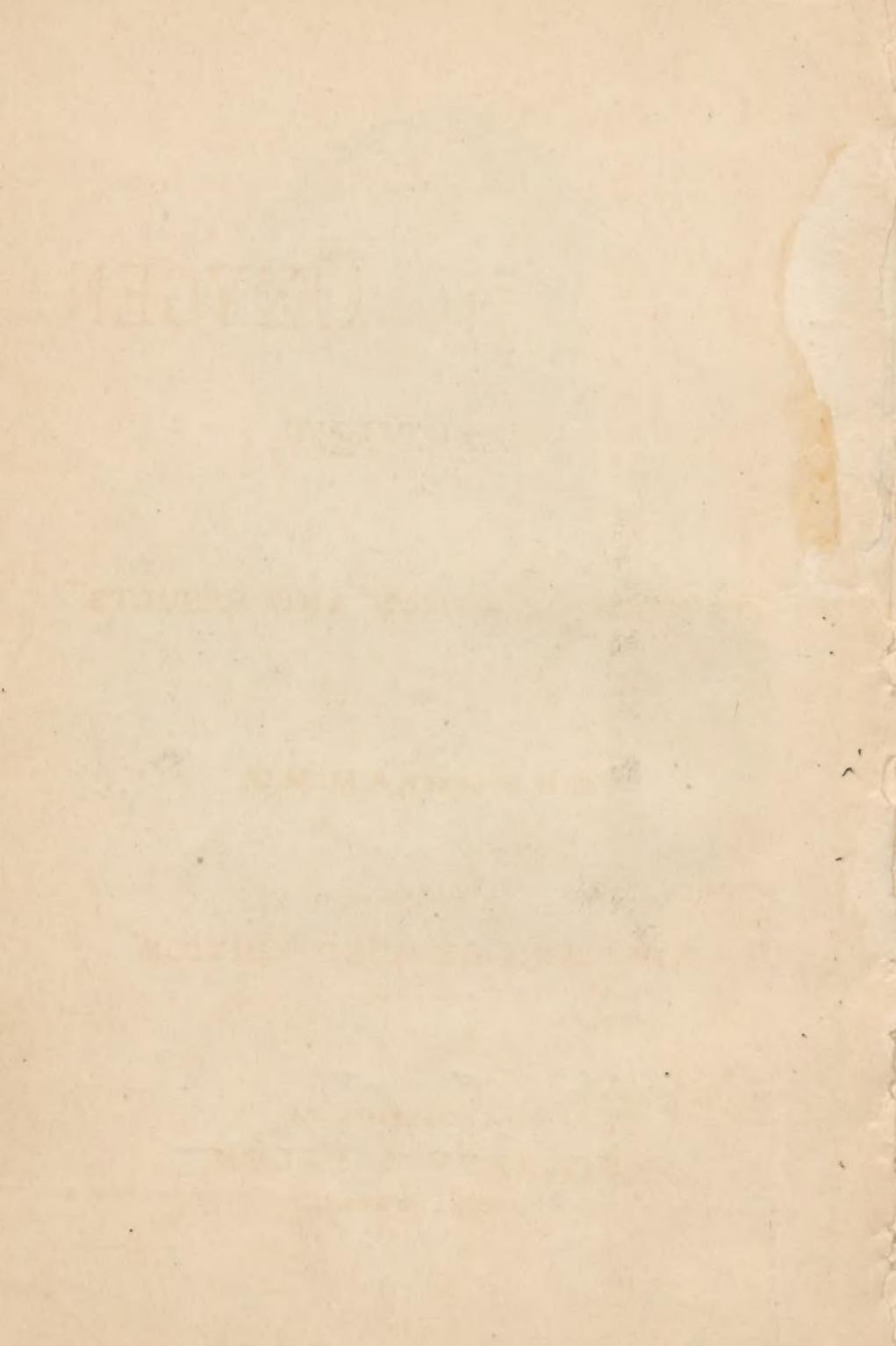




C. B. Starkweather



G. E. Palen



THE
COMPOUND OXYGEN
TREATMENT,

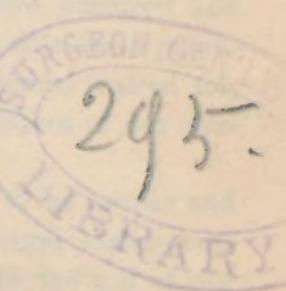
ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS.

CORRECTED 1881
BY DR. G. R. STARKEY & PALEN

BY

G. R. STARKEY, A. M., M. D.

295.



NEW AND REVISED EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STARKEY & PALEN,

1529 Arch Street.

THE
MATERIAL MEDICAL
AND SURGICAL
COMPOUND OF OXYGEN
QV
S 797c
1881

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G.R. STARKEY, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.

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NEW AND REVISED EDITION

PRESS OF DUNLAP & CLARKE,
819 & 821 FILBERT ST.
PHILADELPHIA.



COMPOUND OXYGEN

PREFACE.

The first edition of this BROCHURE was issued in March, 1870, and comprised thirty pages. During the seven years following it was enlarged four different times, simply by adding to its pages, until they numbered two hundred and twenty. This necessarily gave to the later editions a patch-work appearance; and yet the method seemed called for, in order to record the growth and development of our system of treating chronic diseases.

The time has arrived in which it appears to be proper and desirable to present the contents of the several instalments in a more homogeneous form; and thus, by the aid of our best thoughts—because the maturest—to render it more worthy of permanency.

The principles herein promulgated, and the record of practical proofs of their soundness, leave little more to be desired in this direction. Our quarterly periodical "Health and Life," will contain the history of progress in the work of dispensing the virtues of Compound Oxygen.

With a due sense and acknowledgment of our stewardship, we respond to the many expressions which comes to us of "thankfulness that we are the medium of so great a boon to our fellow-men."

391600

JANUARY, 1881.

G. R. S.



PREFACE.

This will mark the publication of my second in *Metrop-*
olis. During the season 1878-79 I composed this paper, and it was well received at the
annual meeting of the American Association for the
advancement of science; and has since been published in
the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and
in other of the leading scientific periodicals of the day.

The present edition is the result of a long interval, and
is intended to meet the wants of the public. It is
now published—perhaps the first time in
England or elsewhere.

The principles which form the basis of
the present book are those of the "Habits
and Life" of all animals, the history of the
habits of which is the subject of

"Habits and Life" of the animal kingdom. The
present book is intended to give a general
outline of the habits of all animals, and
to show how they are related to each other.

"Habits and Life" of the animal kingdom.
January, 1881.



COMPOUND OXYGEN.

EXPOSITION.

OXYGEN, as a distinct element, was discovered nearly one hundred years ago by Dr. PRIESTLY. He learned that it was one of the constituent elements of the air we breathe, comprising one-fifth part of the whole atmosphere. He learned, too, that it constitutes that part of the atmosphere which enables all air-breathing animals to live. Hence, he named it VITAL AIR; and by this name alone was it known for years.

Knowing, as they did, that life can be preserved but a very few minutes without a due supply of *oxygen*, philosophers and physicians naturally enough came to think that oxygen ought to restore men to a full state of vitality, in case it had been partly lost by disease.

For many years this conviction has been so strong that experiments by hundreds have been made to use oxygen as a curative agent. But the result hitherto has been so unsuccessful that the best men have yielded to disappointment, and have become skeptical as to its having any curative power.

Ask almost any intelligent physician his opinion as to the power of *oxygen* to cure disease, and he will tell you—honestly, too—that it has been tried faithfully over and again, and been found wanting.

And it is true that its use in an uncomjoined state did, and probably always will, disappoint what would seem to be a *reasonable expectation* of its results. So, too, has a mixture of it with common air in various proportions failed to produce the healing effects which have been looked for with so much hope.

But it can now be demonstrated that all these strong convictions, that *oxygen* ought to prove an inestimable boon to the millions who are suffering from disease, had their foundation in truth.

What, then, is COMPOUND OXYGEN? It is a combination of oxygen and nitrogen, the two elements which make up common or atmospheric air, in such proportion as to render it much richer in the *vital or life-giving element*.

It is a preparation of which chemists know nothing: it is NOT "nitrous oxide or laughing gas;" and it differs essentially from all substances used in *medical inhalations*. It contains no medicament, unless the elements of pure air are medicines; and its administration introduces into the body nothing which the system does not welcome as a friend, accept with avidity, appropriate as entirely homogeneous to itself, and claim as its own birth-right.

The question naturally arises here, What is there peculiar in this combination of oxygen and nitrogen which makes it capable of curing diseases while all other similar preparations of them have failed? This shall be answered further on: but interesting as this question is, there is another of much greater interest, practically: *Does it cure better than any other known agent?* To answer this in the affirmative, thousands stand ready and willing.

The brief history of this agent is as follows: To a New England physician is due the credit of the discovery or invention of this particular combination of oxygen and nitrogen, and

of developing it into a practical, safe and powerfully curative agent: and this after a long and laborious scientific research.

Having suffered from an attack of pneumonia which came very near proving fatal, he found his convalescence so slow and imperfect as to oblige him to relinquish his general practice and seek recovery in a foreign climate.

Several months' diligent pursuit of his lost health ended in disappointment. Not willing to abandon the hope of recovering his former soundness of lungs, he thought to make available his scientific knowledge—particularly that of chemistry. Like hundreds before him, he seized upon the idea that *oxygen*, the natural stimulus of the lungs, promised the greatest reward for research and investigation. But unlike the many who had failed to win the reward, he had a dearer interest in the success of his labors than the love of abstract science, however pure that may be.

Having possessed himself of the English and Continental literature upon the subject, and profiting by the failures as well as successes of European *savants*, he entered upon his researches. The crown of all these efforts was COMPOUND OXYGEN; and by means of it a complete restoration of the doctor's health. Under its influence his avoirdupois weight increased forty pounds in twelve weeks; and from a weight of one hundred and twenty pounds he rapidly gained till he reached his permanent weight of one hundred and ninety pounds.





SOME PROPERTIES PECULIAR TO OXYGEN.



OXYGEN is the most nearly universal element in the globe. For a long time it was an unsolved problem—how to produce an Oxygen vacuum; that is, a space from which all the oxygen would be entirely expelled.

It may be done as follows: Iron and steel, when heated to redness, absorb oxygen with avidity; hence, articles made of this metal and polished, immediately lose their lustre when heated to redness. (The practical application of this knowledge is seen in the management of stoves and furnaces. In many of these the coal is contained in cast-iron cylinders. Now, if these cylinders are allowed to remain at red-heat, they abstract such an amount of oxygen from the air as to make it unfit for respiration. People perceive this condition readily enough, and attribute it to a lack of *moisture* in the air—which is a dangerous mistake. The remedy is in having the coal-chamber large enough to get the required amount of heat, while the coal is burning at a comparatively low temperature.)

EXPERIMENT: Take a gun-barrel with the breech-vent closely sealed, put the breech end into the fire and heat six inches of it to redness. The oxygen of the air within the heated chamber is immediately absorbed. More oxygen rushes in through the muzzle to take its place. But there will be a portion of the heated chamber near the breech

which will be deprived of oxygen; because it will be all absorbed by the walls of the chamber nearer the muzzle. In the deepest part of the chamber, therefore, there will be a VACUUM OF OXYGEN. The inside of the walls of *that part* of the chamber will not oxydize. Pieces of polished steel thrown into it will not tarnish, although heated to redness. Advantage is taken of this vacuum of oxygen to heat needles, awls, and other small polished articles, for the purpose of "*tempering*" them.

Oxygen, as we see, is the more nearly universal in its *presence* than any other element in the world. It combines with a greater number of elements than any other. While it is the life-giving principle of the atmosphere, it is the most potent and unwearied agent in the disintegration of material substances.

These are some of the many interesting properties of *crude Oxygen*. The study of it in any elementary treatise on chemistry will well repay the most casual reader. But we must hasten to repeat, and further consider the question:

WHAT IS COMPOUND OXYGEN?

It is difficult to declare just what our "Compound Oxygen" is. That it contains the elements of the atmosphere we can prove to any one capable of appreciating the value of chemical tests.

This is truly a compound of oxygen and other elements. Hence the name of "Compound Oxygen" is a proper epithet to apply to it; somewhat abbreviated for convenience.

But it is more than simply a compound of oxygen and nitrogen. In the atmosphere, these elements exist in the proportion of one of oxygen to five of nitrogen; and the combination of them is that known as "mechanical mixture;"

and so, neither element is changed by being mixed with the other.

In the Compound Oxygen the proportion of the elements is so altered that the oxygen is greatly in excess. And in the manufacture of it, the oxygen is *magnetized*; which gives to it the quality known by scientists as "Ozone." That this is so, can also be proved by applying the well-recognized tests of ozone to the contents of our gasometer.

The change that is thus wrought in the mixture of oxygen and nitrogen is almost too great to be believed. By virtue of its being magnetized, its activity is enhanced many fold. But this is not all, nor the principal change. From being the almost insoluble element that crude oxygen is, the "Compound" is rendered very soluble. Water will take up several times its own volume, simply by their being brought into contact with each other.

HOW DOES OXYGEN ACT CURATIVELY?

Why some substances act as emetics and others as cathartics, diuretics, diaphoretics, tonics, etc., no one can tell; still less can any one tell why each substance in all of these classes has, besides the above-stated general action, a specific or alternative action which distinguishes it from every other substance in its class. So also we may not know how *oxygen* acts to support animal life, because we can never know anything of the interior nature of life.

But, as chemists and physiologists, we do know enough of its action when taken into the lungs to make that knowledge worth the stating.

To teach exhaustively the modes by which this agent acts in the work of restoring a diseased body to health, would require an intimate knowledge of the human body in health

and in disease, and of all the collateral sciences taught in our medical colleges ; nor would that suffice.

We must be content with the effort to state it very generally, and in as few words as possible, compatible with clearness of expression. Compound Oxygen acts curatively in three general and distinct modes, which we will consider separately ; and first,

ITS MECHANICAL ACTION.

The most obvious function of the lungs is to take into themselves a volume of atmospheric air, and directly to expel it. This process, which is constantly going on during the whole of our conscious lives, is respiration, or breathing. The lungs are made up in part of multitudes of little cells, which are formed to receive the air. In a normal (natural) state of things, each one of these cells receives its due share of air ; and this is necessary to the integrity, or best welfare, of the body.

But in our artificial mode of life, this condition of the lungs is almost an impossibility. Vicious attitudes of the body contracted into habits, breathing the air of ill-ventilated apartments, and especially the limited motion of the walls of the chest during respiration, occasioned by too tightly-fitting apparel, all conspire to prevent a large portion of these air-cells from performing their function—that of receiving and expelling the air. Under these circumstances the air-cells farthest from the centre soon close up, on the well-known principle—that all parts of the body, when prevented from performing their functions, lose the *power* to perform them ; this closing up, or collapsing, of the extreme air-cells is gradually transferred to the next interior series, and so on indefinitely.

During ordinary respiration, one of the forces that keeps the air-cells in working order, is a mechanical one, viz., the alternate ingress and egress of the air. But ordinary respiration does not prevent the collapsing of the air-cells from going on; much less will it open those that are collapsed.

Now, in a large majority of diseases, a cure is very difficult, unless we use some force to reclaim the lost function of these collapsed air-cells.

The Compound Oxygen presents two modes of action by which this reclamation is facilitated, mechanically. One is by the frequent practice of forcible inspiration and expiration. Hence, Dr. S. S. Fitch and others make great account of this practice as an adjuvant in their treatment. And some gravely claim to have cured cases of phthisis by that means alone. But the efficacy of this forcible respiration is greatly increased—even as a mechanical force—when the substance inhaled is much richer in oxygen.

The lungs and oxygen are by creation fitted for a wonderful adaptation to each other. The relation between them is that between a *principal cause* and its *instrumental cause*. Hence the particles of oxygen insinuate themselves into their natural receptacles—the air-cells—more than any other substance.

Important as the action of Compound Oxygen is upon this plane, it is quite subordinate to

ITS CHEMICAL ACTION.

When we breathe ordinarily we inhale a certain quantity of atmospheric air, and immediately exhale or breathe out four-fifths of what we inhaled; that is, all the nitrogen, and something besides, as we shall see. The other one-fifth, nearly all the oxygen, is absorbed into the system. Now,

whatever else this vital element may do in the body, it performs that most important office, the purification of the blood; and this is the method of doing it: One-half of the heart is always engaged in pumping the blood that has been collected from all parts of the body into the lungs. Here this blood, dark and impure from being loaded with a kind of charcoal or carbon, the worn-out tissues of the body, comes so near to the air inhaled that nothing lies between the blood and the air but a most delicate filmy membrane, so attenuated that the oxygen is instantly absorbed through it into the blood. Here it immediately forms a chemical union with the carbon which it finds in the blood, thus generating carbonic acid gas; and this gas passes as readily through the same membrane, to be exhaled with the breath, as the oxygen did in the opposite direction. (The carbonic acid gas is the *something besides* which is breathed out with the nitrogen.) The blood is thus relieved of its impurities, and left of a bright crimson color, and in this state it is returned to the other half of the heart, to be again sent on its life and health dispensing round. Again it is returned to the lungs loaded with more impurities, thus ever completing the circle of life.

If you put some dark blood, such as may be taken from the veins, into a jar containing pure *oxygen*, and agitate the two together, the blood will readily change its color to bright red, like that found in the arteries.

We are now prepared to understand how a bountiful supply of oxygen may act to restore a diseased body to a state of healthy activity.

Owing to many customs and habits incident to our artificial, civilized mode of living, none of us get as much oxygen as the best welfare of our bodies requires. This long-continued deficiency of vital air is enough of itself to work indefinite mischief to our well-being. Setting aside the first effect of

such "short commons," which is to make us less vigorous, the second, and by far the more important, result is, the blood never gets properly purified in the lungs, simply because not enough oxygen is admitted to the blood to dissolve out the carbon. The blood being thus sent back into the system only partially relieved of its impurities, these of course clog its channels of circulation and cause obstruction to all the vital actions of the body.

But this is not all, nor the worst. These impurities not only serve as hindrances to all healthy action, but they become poisonous in their character; and if they accumulate beyond a certain amount, they cause "blood-poisoned" diseases, such as typhoid, jail and putrid fevers. Our bodies being, in consequence, diseased, overcharged with worn-out tissues of the body, require the aid of artificial or outside agents in order to be restored to a state of health.

The lungs are doing all they can under the circumstances to supply the necessary amount of oxygen to dissolve and remove the carbonaceous matters, but they are not adequate to the task. Now, what more reasonable mode of procedure can there be than to furnish a supply of air much richer in oxygen, the only agent which can act as a solvent and remover of those matters?

The blood, coming in contact with the overplus of oxygen, seizes it with avidity, and in about four minutes has distributed a part of it to every portion of the body. By this means every organ has received a new installment of vigor and life. At the same time a larger proportion of worn-out tissue is dissolved and removed. This, of course, liberates the oppressed vital actions (already invigorated) by removing those obstructions, and creates the sensation of a void, a want of something to fill the places of the substances removed, which is felt as an appetite. With their vigor renewed, the

digestive organs in turn are better able to prepare nutriment which the whole system can more perfectly assimilate to its own substance. All this improved state of affairs enables the whole economy more readily to respond to another installment of oxygen, and thus to rid itself of another cargo of deleterious matters; and this, of course, necessitates another supply of nourishing food. In this manner take place a renewed and vigorous action and reaction, elimination and assimilation, each assisting the other in ridding the system of health-destroying débris, and storing up health-giving energy.

All this would take place from breathing an atmosphere simply richer in crude oxygen. How much must this chemical action be enhanced if the atmosphere inhaled be, not only richer in oxygen, but if the oxygen be also rendered intensely active by virtue of its magnetic property, as shown to be the case just below.

But more important still, of course, is

ITS VITAL ACTION.

To understand this part of the subject, it is necessary to bear in mind what we have said about the magnetic property of our agent, and its solubility.

Compound Oxygen stands out clear and distinct from all other combinations, in that by its manufacture it is made to act magnetically upon the human organism. This is proved by numbers of patients who are abnormally sensitive to the action of this agent. One of these, who has taken it many times, is prevented from going into a clairvoyant state each time she takes it only by making a strong resistance to this tendency. Several others are similarly affected.

Here follows a most important consideration, and in order

to appreciate it fully, it will be necessary to recall a few anatomical and physiological facts. The *great sympathetic system of nerves* lies within the large cavities of the body, beginning in the head and extending all the way through the thorax, abdomen and pelvis, just in front and on either side of the spinal column. It is also called the ganglionic system of nerves, because it consists primarily of a series of ganglia; a pair of these being found opposite every joint of the spinal column except three or four in the neck, and quite a number besides.

These ganglia throw out many nerves, which, uniting with various offshoots from the cranial and spinal nerves, are woven into most wonderful, complex and intricate arrangements, called plexuses.

But it concerns us particularly to know that each separate ganglion is a miniature *brain*, being composed of the same kinds of tissue, which bear the same relation to each other as those of the large brain, and perform a like office. Now, no fact is more clearly recognized by scientists than that the brain is a *galvanic battery*; that it generates a galvanism or magnetism—for these are convertible forces—and that this force being transmitted through its proper channels, makes it possible for the brain to be ever present in every part of its domain—the body. Of course, this vital magnetism differs from that of the earth, and from the magnetism produced by chemical action, as the nature of organic bodies differs from that of inorganic bodies.

The brain is the “great nervous centre;” the spinal cord and the ganglia of the posterior spinal nerves constitute a second series of nervous centres; and the ganglia of the great sympathetic system a third series of nervous centres.

This last series generates those magnetic forces which preside over those organs whose functions we cannot control by

any direct effort of the will. These are the so-called vegetative functions, because vegetables possess them in common with animals and man.

Whence does that wonderful piece of divine mechanism—the human body—derive the *motive power*, by the activity of which all the manifestations of life, whether physical or mental, are exhibited, and by which the body is made to exist at all? Of course, life must flow into man from a source outside of himself; but the first principles in the body, those from which all things else derive their being and action, are the NERVE CENTRES, which are here thus emphasized. These being the springs or fountains of all life in the body, it is evident that if anything poison or disturb these fountains, everything else in the body must feel the effect of the poison or disturbance. Such as is the state of the nervous centres then, such will be the kind and degree of health of the whole body.

See, now, the facts which stand arrayed face to face with each other! The nervous centres are *causes*, of which all the other parts of the body and their attributes are the *effects*. This relation of cause and effect exists by virtue of the nervous centres being galvanic batteries, generating magnetic forces which act upon all the planes below them. Feeble or deranged centres give forth feeble or deranged activities to all and every part subordinated to them.

As said above, Compound Oxygen acts upon the human organism *magnetically*. The nervous centres, therefore, must be the first to feel its influence. Acting upon these fountains of life, there is virtually an increase of vital force in the body. If it were a temporary excitant, a mere stimulant, the action would be an urging of dormant powers into greater activity, only to be the more readily exhausted; but this never takes place when the Compound Oxygen is properly administered.

It is rather renewing the zinc and copper in these vital batteries, and putting in fresh acid; thus making bigger and better batteries, capable of doing *continuously* more and better work. We can now understand how the half dozen inhalations in the twenty-four hours may work such results. We do not have to keep replenishing even our crude imitations of these vital batteries; once put into working order, they continue to act for a specified season.

"But allowing that the Compound Oxygen acts magnetically upon the human organism, what is the evidence that the nervous centres appropriate the magnetism contributed to it?" It is a grand law that every least part of the human body attracts to itself whatever there may be in its whole realm which is adapted to its needs, and every other part as eagerly yields it up. Every organ, for instance, receives its nourishment, its material pabulum, from the same table. This common storehouse is the arterial blood. But what an almost infinite variety is required for the needs of the myriad parts of this kingdom! and with what unerring precision do the multitudinous organs and parts of organs appropriate just the exact quality—and quantity, even—of that which is adapted to each one's own best welfare, and thence the welfare of the whole kingdom! Do you object that the position assumed is not impregnable? that it may all be very nice as a hypothesis, but is only a hypothesis? Granted! but, assuming it to be true, is it not enough that all the known facts of the case are consistent with it and with each other, and thus go far to confirm it? There is at least a strong presumptive evidence of its truth. No one can demonstrate that "The First Great Cause" is a divine, infinite Man; but assume that He is, and there is no end to the facts which go to confirm it.

A third question is one that is asked by some who are

struck by the *variety* of diseases which, it is claimed, are amenable to the Compound Oxygen Treatment—"Does it not sound like quackery to promise relief or cure in so many different maladies? For these statements imply that it is almost a cure-all, which is generally equivalent to being good for nothing." On page 4 a valid reason has been given why this universality of results might be confidently looked for; and the want of analogy was also there stated between the action of this agent and that of any *medicine*.

But from the facts just considered there is deducible a stronger and entirely independent reason, amounting almost to a demonstration, that scarcely any limit can be assigned to the sphere of its curative action. For, if every disordered condition of the body be an *effect*, of which a debilitated or disordered state of one or more of the many nerve centres is the prime *cause*, and if the Compound Oxygen Treatment suffices to restore them to a normal, vigorous, healthy state, must it not follow inevitably that every kind of abnormal bodily condition will be affected healthily? (Of course, those conditions which depend upon the destruction or permanent obstruction of the channels of vital forces, must be excepted.)

And yet, interesting as this philosophizing may be, as assigning an adequate cause for known effects, nevertheless it is of small moment compared with the FACTS of the case, that such universality of action is so clearly established.





WHAT DISEASES ARE AMENABLE TO THIS TREATMENT?

NO pretend that this is a cure-all would be no less an offense against good taste than a perversion of truth. But that all states of invalidism may be improved by it is what enlightened common sense would expect and experience abundantly proves.

DYSPEPSIA, that "hydra-headed monster," in every form and in almost every stage may be radically cured. If it be conceded that the oxygen treatment proves to be a specialty in any class of diseases, unquestionably it must be in the one mentioned, and in that of the respiratory organs.

Still, the wonderful rapidity with which other serious ailments improve makes us pause in awarding it a superior efficacy in those just named. Contrary to what might be looked for, cases of DIABETES will almost always exhibit marked improvement in a single week. And if there be in that dreadful trouble, spermatorrhœa (seminal emissions), any other treatment which deserves the title, *prompt and efficient*, we do not know what it is.

For all the diseases which are peculiar to women, and which do not absolutely demand surgical interference, this treatment provides the most speedy, effective and least obnoxious remedy known.

Did they know what a boon it holds in trust for them,

thousands of our wives, sisters and daughters would avail themselves of it without delay.

Those who have reached what has been so appropriately termed "THE CRITICAL PERIOD," find more relief and support during that trying season from *oxygen* than words can express.* The "hot flushes" which so annoy, distress and embarrass almost every one who passes through the "change of life," and which in many cases continue for a number of years, are promptly smothered. The mental depression that so embitters the existence of the patient and her friends is speedily dissipated, and the indefinite variety of nervous affections which attend the change are quietly allayed.

That *omnibus* of diseases, the convenient and oft-abused term, LIVER COMPLAINT or BILIOUSNESS, which sends the patient, either with or without the sanction of the physician, to "blue mass," "vegetable pills," or "podophyllin," breaks down on this road. Congestions, chronic inflammations and indurations of the liver, with all the attendant pains and discomforts, are entirely amenable to this treatment.

The host of NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS cannot be so successfully treated by any other known method. NEURALGIA, NERVOUS HEADACHE, ST. VITUS' DANCE, and other spasmoid affections, NERVOUS PROSTRATION OR DEBILITY, and many other similar disorders may be mentioned in the same category. If the *oxygen treatment* had no efficacy beyond that which it can assuredly accomplish in the multiplicity of nervous disorders alone, it would still be a priceless boon to humanity.

* Our report of cases, entitled "Diseases Peculiar to Women," will be sent to any one who will write to us for it. In it will be found a record of results under the Compound Oxygen Treatment, which, if widely known, would not only surprise, but gladden the hearts of thousands of weary sufferers with whom hope has failed.

The diseases of the KIDNEYS, which are comparatively few, have been treated with uniform success. Its use in diabetes has already been alluded to. But in that more fearful malady called BRIGHT'S DISEASE, we have seen wonderful results. In such a disease, in which all other modes of cure are woefully at fault, it surely becomes a matter of mere common prudence for all who discover *albumen in their urine* to give *oxygen inhalation* a fair trial.

SCROFULA, although a vague term as generally used, is properly used to designate a condition of the system which ever tends to deposit *tubercles* in various organs, and to produce enlargement and suppuration of *lymphatic glands*, especially those located on the sides of the neck and under the lower jaw. Its development into CONSUMPTION and various other diseases usually depends upon imperfect nutrition; hence the protean forms of this disease are so successfully combated by this treatment.

PARALYSIS cannot by any possibility be cured in *all* cases. But the results achieved by the inhalation of oxygen are such as to warrant great promises being held out to a class of sufferers who make the greatest demand upon our sympathies.

Many persons are impressed with the importance of having the "BLOOD PURIFIED;" and twice a year or oftener they are accustomed to resort to such means as they hope may accomplish that desirable end. Those persons should know that its importance can scarcely be over-estimated; but let them also know that the only efficient purifier of the blood is OXYGEN when taken into the lungs. The ocular proof that this process of purification is going on is the change which takes place in the external appearance of the patient. The form becomes rounded, the countenance more vivacious, the face clear of pimples, liver spots and roughness; the complexion recovers its brightness and bloom, the eyes their brilliancy,

and the skin its velvety softness. What surer tokens than these of restored health?

Said a patient one day, who had been wonderfully relieved of a most severe and obstinate asthma (Mrs. I. N. Gregory, p. 96): "There is one disease, doctor, which Compound Oxygen can cure, and which you haven't mentioned in your book; that is, SICK HEADACHE. That has been a life-long trouble with me, and at short intervals; but I think I am cured." A number of other brilliant cures of a similar character are sufficient data upon which to affirm the efficacy of this agent in this and other varieties of headaches. One of the daughters of the architect of our National Capitol, whose physician—one of our most successful—after exercising his skill upon her case for years with no satisfactory result, is a strong case in point.

There is another disease which is a scourge to many who live upon lake or sea coasts, and also to some in all parts of the country. That is Chronic Nasal Catarrh, which in its progress is liable to become disgustingly offensive; and then it is known as OZENA. How many refined and amiable women there are whose near approach is merely tolerated by their dearest friends! How many of both sexes taint the very atmosphere of the little coteries which they join, who might else be shining ornaments in the same! What seems to be simply a *local* affection is very liable to undermine the whole general health, rendering one's life an almost intolerable burden to himself and others.

Clinical case III is a fair specimen of thousands. Another case, a young woman of this city, was very similar to the one recorded. After being under the care of a physician here, whose reputation is almost world-wide, for four years, and growing worse all the time, she was induced by a person who had been permanently cured by the same treatment to try the Compound Oxygen. She was cured by just eight weeks'

treatment, not only of the Ozœna, but also of a variety of other distressing ailments. If there be any other remedial agent or mode of treatment which holds out such promise of cure, or of relief even, in this foul scourge, humanity ought certainly to know it.

There is another disease, of which I am constrained by my experience in the results of the Compound Oxygen Treatment, and by considerations of the highest character, to speak; notwithstanding Prudery declares it should be nameless. But upon what principles of good morals or decency should *any* subject which affects the welfare of living men and women be pronounced *nameless*?

Is it not one of the hopeful signs of the times that some of the very best minds in the world are giving most earnest heed to those vital relations which intimately concern every man and woman born to be heirs of physical, mental and spiritual glory? It really seems as if mankind were just now awakening to the idea that the *whole* man and woman were created in the image and likeness of God, and not merely the face and hands; that He has pronounced everything which He creates **VERY GOOD**. Is it not highly significant that all previous creations were pronounced simply *good*; but not until He had created man and woman—a male and a female—was any creation pronounced “very good?” Were not every part of the human body really and truly consecrated, how could it by *any* possibility be the “temple of the Holy Spirit?”

After this prelude, for which an apology would seem to be called for, it will be understood that the affection which we approach with such deep concern is the involuntary loss of that fluid which it is the distinctive function of the male to produce;—or Spermatorrhœa. The production of this sperm or seed costs the body more, in the expenditure of its life,

force, than ten times the volume of the richest arterial blood. Besides that, it contains a part of the man's spiritual substance. What wonder, then, that the too-often repeated loss of it sooner renders the victim a total wreck physically, mentally and spiritually, than any other calamity which can overtake him?

Is it not easy to see that the effects of this loss must fall most heavily upon the ganglionic system of nerves, which has been here critically considered? and being so, that whatever serves to restore *them* to a state of integrity will most certainly and most effectually put a stop to that wasteful and fatal flow of man's life current?

Be that as it may, a few FACTS may be stated, which are worthy of grave consideration: First. The victims are woefully numerous, and they are the result mainly of youthful indiscretion through ignorance of the fatal consequences. The painful feature of the case is that reformation in act and purpose too often comes after the vitality of the body has fallen below the recuperative point; and without artificial aid must ever remain so, because of the still continued drain of the vital product. Second. Some of the *bitter fruits* of this affection are, manhood emasculated, thousands of women dying unwed, and many more cheated of manliness in their husbands; impoverished progeny, many inmates of asylums and mad-houses, and graves filled with epileptics, consumptives and suicides. Third. Medicines are almost powerless to meet this disease successfully. A large majority of intelligent physicians would undoubtedly head the list of *opprobria medendi* with this disease. Hence it is that the army of charlatans find their richest harvest among these unfortunates. Fourth. The success of the Compound Oxygen Treatment in these cases, so full of interest to every well-wisher of his kind, has been nothing short of brilliant. The single case

reported in this work, page 83, is one of many that might be reported, but for obvious reasons are withheld. If anything can be compared with the Compound Oxygen in its power to successfully meet this disease, the knowledge of it has certainly never come to the ears of the Profession.

We have made not a few brilliant cures of RHEUMATISM, for which we have received our due meed of reward and gratitude. But there are many cases presented to us, to undertake which we have no courage.

These are of so long standing that the tissues have undergone a change; so many violent measures have been used, the whole system is deranged, and the vitality reduced to a low ebb. A cure in such a case would be tantamount to a physical regeneration of the man. But in *recent* cases of *Rheumatism* we are ready to risk our reputation as healers of the sick upon the result of our treatment.

Our success in a number of marked cases of PARALYSIS warrants us in promising greater results in all recent cases, not produced by destruction of nerve-tissue, than can be hoped for from all other known methods of cure.

We are free to confess that up to this time we have nothing in our experience to encourage us in cases of PARAPLEGIA—paralysis of the lower half of the body. Of course we must except the case of Mrs. Kelley, *nee* Hornbrook, page 111. True, we have only treated cases of years' standing, and which have been through all sorts of treatment previously.

To the *newly-made* victims of this disease, and also those of that relentless foe, PROGRESSIVE LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, we can hold out inducements to give the Compound Oxygen a trial. We believe that in the earlier stages of these diseases this Treatment will do, what nothing else will or can do, stay the progress of the disease.

We have treated, with very marked success, DIABETES, ENLARGEMENT OF THE PROSTATE (see Ustick, p. 123), and other serious diseases of the bladder and urinary organs. We find that many cases of this kind have been cured incidentally; not complained of at the first statement of the disease, but mentioned when these affections have been noticed to disappear with the more serious ones with which they were complicated. We have also cured one marked case of ALBUMINURIA—Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.





PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

THERE is one disease which, in this country, counts its victims by greater numbers than almost all other *chronic* diseases put together. Should an epidemic invade our cities, and carry off as many people as CONSUMPTION carries off every month in the year, it would create a panic. This is sufficient reason why we should devote a special chapter to this disease and its treatment.

ITS MORTALITY.

In a recent number of *Harper's Bazar* we find a statement which, if it be as true in regard to other localities as to New York City, is certainly "startling;" and involves considerations of the gravest character. The writer says:

"Pulmonary diseases have been gradually increasing in this country during the past few years, especially during the winter months, which are particularly perilous to those who have delicate lungs. The figures are startling. According to the records of the Board of Health of this city, *the loss of life by Consumption alone during the five years ending December 31st, 1879, was 20,910*. Pneumonia and bronchitis are also very fatal diseases; the former causing more than one-half as many deaths as Consumption, and the latter nearly one-fourth the number."

Taking the population of New York City at one million, and the whole number of deaths from Consumption, pneumonia and bronchitis at 36,750 in every five years, this would give for the United States a death-roll from these three kindred diseases, of 1,470,000; or one-fifth of that number (294,000) in every single year!

We have no means of verifying this conclusion as to the aggregate of deaths from pulmonary diseases. But we find, on reference to the list of interments for a single week in the city of Philadelphia, eighty-three deaths from lung and throat affections; which would give over four thousand for the year. This would make the average of deaths for Philadelphia about the same as for the City of New York. Take off ten, fifteen, or even twenty per cent., in order to reach the average for the whole United States, and the figures are still appalling!

Now, the most serious and alarming fact connected with the ravages of pulmonary diseases in this country, is the one stated by the writer above referred to, viz.: that they have been for some years past *steadily on the increase!* It shows that, with all its advancement in skill and in knowledge of curative forces, *the medical profession does not know how to deal with Consumption, and CANNOT CURE IT!*

Surely such a scourge demands a passing notice at our hands. The profound conviction of the writer is declared without hesitation, that more than eighty per cent. of these victims could have been well people to-day had they made **TIMELY USE** of the Compound Oxygen. Note the emphasis laid upon the phrase, timely use. This is done to call your attention to a clearer enunciation of principles which obtain in this disease, and a statement of some facts, as well as some popular errors concerning it; and also to point out the quick-sands which betray many of its victims to their destruction.

FIRST POPULAR ERROR.

The fact that Consumption of the Lungs carries off tens or thousands every year in this country is no better established than that the disease CAN BE CURED. This assertion is not made upon the testimonials of patients, but upon the fact that *post-mortem* examinations of many persons who have died of other diseases, have revealed cicatrices or scars from ulcers healed in the lungs; clearly establishing the fact that they *had had* Consumption, been cured of it, lived a number of years, and finally died of some disease having no analogy to Consumption. And there is strong presumptive evidence that Nature has cured many more of such cases than Art. This refutes entirely the popular notion that Consumption cannot be cured: nay, more—it establishes the fact that this disease may have progressed to the stage of disorganization of a part of the lungs and yet be cured.

SECOND POPULAR ERROR.

But there is also a popular error in the opposite direction—at least, patients and interested friends act as if they believed it—that it may be cured at any stage of the malady. Let us examine this question. There is a condition of the body in which the health-forces and the disease-forces are in exact equilibrium; in which all that the health-forces can do is just to *hold their own*. In such an event a slight adverse influence comes in, and these forces are placed at a disadvantage. If this disadvantage has increased to a considerable degree, any remedial agent that may be used must be correspondingly potent in order to stay the progress of the disease, without making the least headway against it. Clearly, the preponderance of weight is on the wrong end of the balance.

What are the quicksands which betray so many to their destruction? The specious appearances of "no danger" until they suddenly find themselves too deeply involved to be extricated. To change the figure—they are the *insidious* attack and approach of the enemy, and the fatally false security into which they are lulled until the very citadel of life is besieged. Unhappily, there is no need of citing cases in point, for everybody has enough before the mind's eye.

Nearly all diseases of organs below the diaphragm—those whose forces are enlisted in the great function of digestion, the stomach, bowels, liver, spleen and pancreas—produce such a decided *mental* condition that they cannot labor in secret to work destruction. But those of the organs above the diaphragm, especially the heart and lungs, scarcely ever produce any mental disquietude until the mischief be almost irremediable.

PRACTICAL LESSON.

In the light of these statements the conclusion of this whole matter may be summed up as follows: FIRST. *Pulmonary Consumption has been, is, and can be, cured.* SECOND. It may be cured even after disorganization of the lung-tissue has made some progress. There is strong reason to believe that—when not complicated with other serious affections—if the original breathing capacity of the lungs be reduced *only one-half*, the case is not hopeless; but it should be fully understood that the lung capacity decreases in a much more rapid ratio than the apparent organic troubles increase. THIRD. It would seem that the more we imitate and assist Nature, and the less we interfere with her operations, especially by administering crude drugs, either as simples or compounds, the greater the chance of cure. FOURTH. When

the victim or his friends are really aroused to a consciousness of his imminent danger, it may be—painfully often, is—to late to make remedial agents of any avail.

The great practical lesson to be deduced from the above facts and reasonings—a lesson having a more direct bearing upon the welfare of the American people than human language can express—is, first, to be able to detect the first approaches of this insidious, cruel and relentless foe; and, second, to be able to realize and appreciate at once the direful portent of the apparently insignificant indications.

As the rattlesnake never strikes his deadly blow until he has sounded his note of ominous alarm in time to let him who recognizes and heeds it escape the thrust of that death-laden shaft, so this cold, slimy destroyer (is it the antitype of the *crotalus horridus*?), with approach so stealthy that no foot-fall can be heard, yet gives as unmistakable evidence of its fearful nearness and deadly intent. But he who knows not its meaning, or knowing, gives no heed, is no whit safer than he who moves not when he hears the twang of the *crotalus*.

SIGNALS OF FATAL DANGERS.

Cruel and merciless as is this foe to our natural lives, and insidious as is its attack, he announces his approach by signals which give no uncertain sound. Who will understand them? Wise is he who does, and refuses to take up the gauntlet—the gauge of battle—but flees in time to a place of refuge.

Now what are the notes of warning which are so emphatically sounded on the approach of this demon? They are, mainly three. The first is EMACIATION of the person, and without apparent cause. The person grows poor in flesh, but

does not seem *sick* enough to account for it. Diabetes and some other diseases have the same symptom prominently, but they also have other and distinguishing symptoms. Unaccountably, it *seems*, the individual begins to show a peculiar depression between the cheek-bone and the ear, the eye-socket deepens, the muscle leading up the side of the neck obliquely toward the ear becomes prominent from absorption of the adipose tissue around it; and upon trial there will be found a marked loss of weight. These signs of emaciation always indicate a vitiated nutrition, and are so generally dependent upon the presence of tubercles in the lungs that they should always be looked upon with grave suspicion, in order to be sure that they depend upon some less formidable cause.

If this emaciation be accompanied by the *second note*, a little COUGH; which is scarcely a cough at all, a slight, insignificant hacking, which no one is inclined to notice, which is more like a "habit," and which he "can easily prevent if he chooses;" the suspicion of the presence of tubercles comes by far too near a confirmation to be comfortable. This kind of cough is occasioned by a very indefinite feeling of irritation, which he can neither describe nor locate, and is a thousand times more dangerous than a recent cough, which "seems as if it would burst a blood-vessel." It is very significant if it be contracted during the rough weather of winter and spring, and do not disappear on the approach of warm, settled weather; for this may take place even with the presence of tubercles, especially upon their first invasion.

"But may not a hacking cough and emaciation of the person exist together without being caused by the incipient stage of Consumption?" This is possible. Now be on your guard to detect the presence or absence of the *third note* of warning. Examine carefully and critically the depressions immediately beneath the two clavicles, or collar bones. In

this stage of the disease one of the depressions will almost invariably be deeper and larger than the other, and scarcely from any other cause. The cause of this phenomenon will be readily understood by considering the following facts: Tubercles always invade the lung at its apex, and this is located immediately under the clavicle. Their presence occasions consolidation of the lung tissue, and consequently a shrinking or contraction of the same; hence the sinking in of the overlying tissue at that point. One more fact: tubercles *almost never* invade both lungs in the incipiency of the disease. These three symptoms may be considered the ensigns of the Body and the two Wings of a well-organized and well-appointed army, which has made a successful lodgment within your territory. Either one of these symptoms should be the more critically catechised, because tubercles may exist for a long time without causing any marked pain, or any local sensation which would excite any suspicion of their presence.

PATHOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION.

But what are tubercles? for it is important to have a proper understanding of the whole matter. Tubercles (crude) are lymphatic glands which, by a depraved condition of the body, have become indurated; and in appearance are globular bodies of the size of a coriander seed and of the consistency of cheese, included in the lung tissue. If they would only remain in this crude condition, and not too many of them make their appearance, they would be comparatively harmless invaders. If in this state you but change that depraved condition of the body by restoring the vital forces to a state of integrity, you would entirely cut off the supplies of the enemy. The tubercles would then become atrophied and

wither away—would be absorbed and eliminated from the body. This is the office of the Compound Oxygen, pre-eminent over every other agent ever known.

Having thus given an account of Consumption in its curable stage, it remains to complete the picture by tracing its progress to that stage which is popularly known as "seated or confirmed Consumption;" that is, when the substance of the lung is melting away.

INCURABLE STAGE.

As the disease develops, these tubercles increase in size and number. Sometimes they are so close together as to appear like a cluster of small grapes. These clusters—or single ones, if sufficiently enlarged—now begin to act like a bullet, or some other foreign body, which might be imbedded in the lung tissue. Inflammation is set up immediately around the tubercles, which gradually increases in extent and severity. Contrary to the popular notion upon the subject, this local inflammation does not differ in the process of development from that of any similar inflammations in other tissues of the body. Take the boil as a type, that being the most familiar example. The inflammation is accompanied by more or less induration of the tissue inflamed, painful sensibility, and great constitutional irritation and disturbance. The person is now very sick and suffering. The next stage is that of suppuration, the stage of the boil when it has "come to a head." The pus, together with the tuberculous matter softened and broken down, form to themselves a sack; and this, like all other collections of pus without an opening to the surface, is an Abscess. But this purulent matter, by absorbing the tissue which lies between it and the surface, makes to itself

a passage for its discharge. We say of the boil, "it has broken." It is now no longer an Abscess, but an Ulcer; and we have *now* ulceration of the lung, but not until now. Now real *Consumption* takes place; and the patient may not recover from this state at all. But in many cases these ulcers behave just as those do which are nearer to the surface of the body where they can be watched. They continue to discharge purulent matter for a shorter or longer time, according to circumstances; but at length a healing process sets in, the ulcer closes up, and leaves merely a scar. Then may follow a season of quiet in the lung; the cough disappears, wholly or in a great measure, and the patient so much improves that sanguine hopes are inspired that a complete recovery is approaching. But the inclement season of the year, or some other adverse influence, supervenes, and another set of tubercles are made to develop and mature. This time the number of tubercles in a state of activity is liable to be greater than before; and the system, weakened by the former campaign, is less able to bear the shock of invasion and the continued contest. Either in this or a subsequent attack the recuperative forces become unequal to the task of healing the ulcer that is formed. It is either soon accompanied by others, or it involves more and more of the lung tissue by extension, until the poor bruised, harassed and wearied victim makes an unconditional surrender. How very few there are in this land of plenty and broad domain who cannot call up the picture of loved ones that have thus gone down in silence and in darkness!

POLICY OF RESORTING TO COMPOUND OXYGEN.

Now you crave some advice concerning the propriety of resorting to the Compound Oxygen in *all* cases of Phthisis (pronounced *ty-sis*) or Pulmonary Consumption. Not in all cases would we recommend it, with the idea of holding out a promise of *cure*. In the later stages, it is true that life may be prolonged, and made more comfortable to its close. Whether it would be worth the while to employ it for this purpose or not, must be decided by the patient or friends in each separate case.

When, then, is the Compound Oxygen Treatment contraindicated by the danger of holding out illusive hopes of recovery? If the sputa sink readily in water, evidencing generally active ulceration; if red spots appear upon the cheeks at stated hours in the afternoons, evidencing hectic fever, which indicates the rapid formation of purulent matter; if the feet and ankles swell and look waxy; these all signify that the time has long gone by when there was any hope of *curing the case*, and now it is of doubtful expediency. The practical value of this knowledge is the emphatic lesson which it teaches, of the necessity of giving most earnest heed to the FIRST SIGNS of the disease.

FINAL WORDS TO CONSUMPTIVE8.

A solemn conviction that the Compound Oxygen Treatment, if only adopted in the earliest stages in which it can be detected, would save many thousands who else must go down to a premature grave, must plead in extenuation of these words. The absolute certainty that even this treatment will not cure a single case unless the conditions are STRICTLY OBSERVED, will

fully account for our anxiety to provide every inducement to the threatened victims of Consumption to avail themselves of the most powerful aid that has ever been known.

And lastly, it cannot be too strongly stated, the great importance of this class of invalids giving good heed, even observing scrupulously, the directions on Hygiene, or making inquiry when a departure from them seems desirable. Your destiny lies mainly in your own hands, inasmuch as without your cordial, earnest and persistent co-operation, no means, either human or divine, can avail to restore you to the enjoyment of life, usefulness to your loved ones, and the inestimable treasure of a ripened manhood.

In thus giving such marked prominence to the action of the Compound Oxygen in Pulmonary Consumption, it is by no means intended to convey the idea that its efficacy in other diseases is to be called in question in the slightest degree. Other maladies are more demonstrative; they goad the sufferer into doing something from sheer self-defense. Besides, a few weeks' loss of time in these cases is far from being so fatal as in those of phthisis. Is there need of more confirmation than is contained in the following clinical records and testimonials? These, it is here solemnly asserted, are literal expressions of facts as they transpired. Any one, upon application, will be furnished with the exact address of any or all of these cases. The number could be greatly increased, but would do little toward making the fact of its universal efficacy more pronounced.

The AWFUL importance of attending to the first signals of the invasion of TUBERCLES in the lungs, so oppresses us, we are forced to run the risk of being accused of *spleen*, ungraciousness, or something worse, in order to emphasize what we have stated, restated and REITERATED upon the subject.

If physicians would be true to their obligations to the

families which intrust their health to the care of the doctor, many more consumptives would resort to the Compound Oxygen in season to be cured. Any tolerably skillful physician can determine the presence of tubercles in the lungs very soon after the invasion. (See Dr. Furness.) Then is the time to say to the patient what is genuinely true; there is no certainty, and scarcely a probability, that any system of treatment based upon MEDICATION can prevent a fatal termination of the affection. True, the prospective patronage of the patient during the months, perhaps years, of decline is too rare a morsel to be voluntarily relinquished; and it is hardly in human nature to look for it. And there is one word to be said in extenuation: they do not believe that any other treatment promises more than their own; neither is it always, simply because they don't wish to believe it.

CAUTIONARY SUGGESTIONS.

Those who are successfully convalescing from this disease are liable to experience troublesome and sometimes painful affections, which, if the patient be not put upon his guard, may lead him to adopt measures of relief which can but result disastrously. According to the observations of *Nusser*, one of the following symptoms may supervene when a case of phthisis is making good progress healthward, and should be cherished as something favorable, and should not on any account be interfered with:

1. Swelling of the glands in the axilla (armpit); or,
2. Rheumatism in the muscles of the neck, shoulders, throat, hips or extremities; or,
3. Swelling of the glands on the neck and ear; or,
4. The *materia peccans* (morbid or vitiated matter) rises

from within toward the outside, contrary to the air, which passes during respiration (inspiration?) from without inward. The chest feels lighter, but the trachea and larynx become affected in a manner to produce hoarseness, which subsiding, the nose becomes sore, and finally ends with pimples and pustules around the nose; or,

5. The ears become affected, from mere ringing in the ears to suppuration within them; or,

6. The eyes become inflamed; or,

7. Headache and toothache set in; in such a case let the patient suffer; a sudden suppression of them would quickly bring back all the troubles to the chest; or,

8. An eruption on the thorax, with or without itching on the chest or back; or,

9. Sweating of the feet; or,

10. Hemorrhoidal irritations and tumors; or,

11. Violent colds in the head; or,

12. The morbid action goes down into the intestines, and throws out gall, acid, mucus or gas, until it finally develops itself in a cutaneous disease, first attacking the head, the upper extremities, the thorax, and so all the way down, like small-pox.

These are blessings in disguise, and should be borne as complacently as sinks and slop-jars are.





ARE THE EFFECTS OF COMPOUND OXYGEN PERMANENT?

HIS is almost the first question which will occur to any one whose attention is called to it as a treatment adapted to his or her case.

Many intelligent persons would not hesitate to answer it emphatically in the negative, and would persuade themselves that by so doing they exhibited some unequivocal marks of sagacity and scientific acumen.

The process of reasoning by which they would reach their conclusion is sufficiently correct, and its logic would be faultless did they not take for granted that which requires to be proved, and in the present case cannot be proved. Their minor premise is false. The syllogism runs thus: The effects of all kinds of mere stimulus are evanescent, and are followed by a corresponding reaction; oxygen, when inhaled, is a mere stimulus, therefore the effect of oxygen is evanescent, and is followed by a corresponding depression. The fatal element in this otherwise beautiful piece of logic is the false assertion that oxygen, when inhaled, is simply a stimulus. There is not a particle of evidence that this gas, when administered in the form fitted to be a remedial agent, is any more of a stimulus than wholesome food is to the stomach, sound to the ear, or light to the eye.

What are the facts in the case? Almost immediately the

patient perceives a marked increase of appetite; a real zest for food, which recalls the relish of youthful days—days of fishing, nutting, gaming and skating. The digestive organs respond to the new regulations of “the commissary department,” and gradually adapt themselves to the exigencies of increased supplies. The new material, manufactured in quantities over and above the present demand, is stored up in the real repositories of health, and strength, and vigor, the muscular system. The muscles in consequence enlarge, get firmer, redder, stronger, more active and more elastic. All the other tissues thrive sympathetically with them; the intellectual faculties work with more ease, elasticity and efficiency; and even the moral state is elevated into a calmer, more hopeful and self-poised condition, and the patient becomes a bigger, stronger, happier and better man or woman. And it is asserted, without fear of contradiction by any one who knows the facts, that the whole amount of this newly-acquired physical virtue is genuine, and will last until it be WORN OUT. In other words, it differs in no manner or degree from that acquired through the normal circumstances of an inherited good constitution, youthful vigor and a properly-matured manhood. As the latter may be destroyed, and certainly will be under certain influences, so may the former, under similar influences; no more speedily nor surely.

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE HOPELESS.

There is a large class of persons whose condition is almost entirely unappreciated who really deserve the sympathy of their friends and others. They are not sick enough to be styled invalids, and of course cannot complain of being sick at all. They cannot make up their minds to “have the doctor called,” nor to go away health-seeking, and consequently

They get little sympathy, and are treated with less consideration. Still they feel miserable and forlorn, find a burden in every task, however light, and have no zest for life and little hope in the future. In this state the best-selected remedies seemingly do little or no good, stimulants are worse than useless and nostrums are a bane.

Let such as these be assured that a judicious administration of *oxygen*, faithfully tried for a fortnight, will convince them that there is for them a "balm in Gilead," and that they may be promptly elevated to a state of newness of life, in which duties will be performed with a pleasure now wholly unknown to them; the world will put on new and living tints of beauty, and joyousness of being alive will recall the halcyon days of youth:

There is a third class which inspires our deepest interest. The passage of the Rubicon from youth to maturity is generally, and especially with one sex, a critical one. There is no other known means which will insure a safe and pleasant transit through this usually stormy, and sometimes fatal, passage.

The BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN constitute a fourth class. Worn down by the labors of their business, racked by its anxieties, depressed by its confinement, and harassed by its destruction of regular habits, they would fain fly to seaside, mountain summit or invigorating spring. But they cannot do either without sacrificing their interests, abandoning home comforts, and, perhaps, encountering the inclemency of seasons. Let them know that by devoting five or seven minutes each day to the pleasant performance of appropriating to themselves some of this invigorating and renovating element, they will receive more available strength and working capacity than they can be made to believe without the trial.

A fifth class are the weary convalescents. Their vitality nearly crushed out of them by the severity of the encounter in which they have barely won; or, worse yet, having possibly just escaped a double conflict with the disease and the more depressing effects of drugs, health is very reluctant to return. No other treatment will so promptly give an impetus to the jaded forces as Nature's magical vitalizer.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In the preceding exposition the aim has been to give an explanation at once simple and scientific of the action of *oxygen* as a health-giving element; and also from an extensive knowledge of what it has accomplished to state scrupulously and without exaggeration the promises for good which it holds out to those who choose to avail themselves of its virtues.

It is not claimed, as intimated before, that by this treatment all cases can be cured, but it is claimed that seventy-five out of every hundred who are able to visit the office, including even those who are laboring under confirmed pulmonary Consumption, can be restored to health.

It is claimed, too, that they can be raised to a higher standard of health than by any other known method. All that medicine can do is to assist Nature in removing obstructions, leaving the original constitutional powers to work just what they may have been able to do formerly; but by the *Oxygen Treatment* all this is more promptly done and much besides, for the original vital powers are *greatly increased*.

This feature of the treatment is worthy of serious consideration, and the statement should not be thrust aside simply because it may appear incredible.

Other things being equal, the exact measure of one's ability

TO DO—either physically or intellectually—is one's ordinary capacity of breathing, which means his ability to appropriate oxygen from the atmosphere. Who that understands his business ever buys a working animal without looking to his "wind," and also to the size of his nostrils? Who ever saw a successful scholar or athlete with pinched-up nostrils and a contracted chest?

Now the very act of receiving this treatment, the forcible inhalation of oxygen, affords a powerful mechanical means of enlarging the breathing capacity of the lungs. This is done by forcibly inflating every air-cell into which any air can be crowded. [See p. 9], (the mechanical effect of Compound Oxygen). And as almost everybody has a portion of these air-cells in a state of collapse, impervious to air, and many more in a state of partial collapse, it is easy to see how it may come about that continued *forcible inspirations* may restore them to a state of healthy activity, thus considerably enlarging the working material of the lungs. Hence there is little doubt that much genuine good has been done by those treatments which consist in directions to forcibly breathe the common air.

But we have a more potent force tending to the same end in the presence and contact of *oxygen*, Nature's own stimulus, but here in multiplied proportions, to the air-cells themselves. This force is as much superior to the other as vital action is superior to mechanical action in the animal economy. The almost uniform result of this treatment, determined by actual measurement of the chest, proves this position beyond a cavil.

And this absolute increase of lung capacity continues through all the future, being every moment of their existence a *bona fide* addition to their resources of health and strength. This appears from the fact that with each and every breath

they appropriate an additional amount of *oxygen* from Nature's vast laboratory. And as we breathe about twenty-nine thousand times in the twenty-four hours, we may form some estimate of the aggregate of even a single day's additions.

The grand end of this, as it should be of every curative treatment, is this: to lay a solid foundation of healthy action throughout the whole body, to enable all its parts to *realize their possibilities* of action, and thus to put the whole system into a condition to live and thrive normally.

There is one subject which may here be legitimately alluded to, although it does not come within the scope of *curative action*. From the conclusions arrived at in this exposition, especially those concerning the increase of power in the respiratory organs, one would naturally infer that under the influence of the Oxygen Treatment one's vocal powers should be favorably affected.

The ground-work of such inference discovered itself incidentally. Singers, while being treated for ailments, have voluntarily testified that they could sing with more ease and precision, while their friends have remarked the improvement in both the strength and quality of the voice.

There can be scarcely a doubt that singers, clergymen, pleaders, lecturers and elocutionists would find this a most efficient means of restoring a weakened or an abused voice, and of rendering effective a naturally defective one. And while they are considering this question, let them not forget that at the same time they will be rapidly improving in *all* the other departments of their being.





HOME TREATMENT.

HE foregoing reasonings, deductions and conclusions are all based upon absolute results obtained by the administration of the COMPOUND OXYGEN in the office. (See Clinical Cases.) We now earnestly call attention to our significantly-styled "THE HOME TREATMENT."

For a number of years this modified form of the Compound Oxygen was a recognized power of no little value; but the means of its production being limited, and the supply of course correspondingly limited, it held a position of small prominence in the minds of its dispensers. But in not a few cases in which it had been used very startling results were obtained. The writer's attention was forcibly arrested by these facts. Were they not indications of a region unexplored, which challenged the most thoughtful and earnest investigation? So, indeed, it seemed to him.

The number of persons who can avail themselves of the virtues of this wonderful agent in OFFICES, even if they were established in every city in the country, is comparatively small. It is within bounds to say that for every one to whom it could be made available as an exclusive office treatment, there are a thousand to whom it would be an inestimable boon, if brought within their reach and means.

Here, then, was a momentous problem to be solved: First, how to produce the agent in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of the suffering millions; second, how to improve its quality to the highest state of efficiency; third, how to prepare it so economically as to bring it within the means of all who need it; and last, not least, how to persuade the sick that the Compound Oxygen really offers to them a **HELPER** so powerful that the fictitious potency of giants and genii of all fairy-land seems peurile.

To the solution of these several parts of the problem (save the last) the writer assiduously addressed himself with an earnestness commensurate with the responsibility which—as he felt—devolved upon him,—to provide a boon for which millions are eagerly and longingly holding out their hands. He spared no pains, labor, or expense which could secure a successful issue.

The crowning result of these efforts is, at least such is his thorough conviction, the production of a curative agent more efficacious than anything ever before offered to the multitudes of invalids in our land, and in this respect second to nothing but the Compound Oxygen as dispensed in the office. This exception is made in favor of the office treatment, solely as regards the *degree of activity* manifested by the two modes of administration. The *kind* of effect is identical, and with the office treatment the results may be, in some special cases, reached in less time. The Home Treatment has been subjected to tests the most delicate and the most severe, and many times repeated. The results have been such that a plain statement of them would subject the deponent to the charge of extravagance in expression. But it is unhesitatingly pronounced to be at once the most potent and the most harmless, the most particular and the most universal, in its applicability to the various diseased conditions, of an-

remedial agent that has ever been made available to the race.

It now remains to solve the last part of the problem ; to present the claims of this new-found genius in such a manner that its merits may be acknowledged at their real worth.

The above statements concerning our "HOME TREATMENT" were written *nine years ago*. What modifications have our opinions concerning that form of administering the COMPOUND OXYGEN undergone? Very important ones. The developments of almost a decade show us that when we brought forth that engine with which to combat the diseases of humanity, we "buildest better than we knew."

We challenge the world to show such a brilliant roll of genuine cures, in almost every variety of disease, as our published testimonials exhibit. And during the last eight years, nineteen in twenty of those cases have been cured by the HOME TREATMENT alone.

As might have been reasonably expected, we have succeeded in providing for our patients an article decidedly superior to that used at first. What progress may still be made in that direction—by energetic and well-directed effort—we cannot foresee; but that which we are now able to furnish appears to leave very little to be desired.

Now, when asked : "Is not the Office Treatment superior to the Home Treatment?" we are obliged to hesitate. Doubtless there are cases which will get well sooner—and possibly some who would not otherwise get well at all—by resorting to the Office Treatment. But, surely, a part of that superiority must be set down to the advantage of the physician's daily personal care and ready resources. These, and especially the *moral support*, especially in exceptional cases, become an important factor in the problem of cure.

Per contra; there are not a few cases in which we are

forced to yield the palm in favor of the Home Treatment. Numbers of our patients within easy reach of the office, after having tried both, are well content to rely upon the form of administration which they use in common with thousands whom we have never seen. True, our Office Treatment receives at our hands every care and consideration which so eminent an agent demands. The longer our patients avail themselves of it, the better are they satisfied. Hence, our oldest patrons of the Office Treatment are the most pronounced *Oxygenists*.

But if it were possible to preserve only one form of this Treatment—the Office, or the Home Treatment—and it were optional with us, we should emphatically say—preserve the HOME TREATMENT.





A WORD TO HEALTH-SEEKERS.

MERE is a candidate for your confidence and acceptance, and it is for you to decide whether it comes to you with proper credentials and proper vouchers. That many will conclude, upon a careful examination of the evidence presented, that it is worthy of a fair trial, there can be no doubt. This *word* is not for them. That there are many others who stand greatly in need of such relief as this can afford them, and are in no temper to try it, is quite as certain.

To these the writer would say: Friends, let us reason together! You have undoubtedly had many good promises of relief made to the ear, only to be broken to the heart. Failure has not only resulted in painful disappointment, it may also have begotten a sullen purpose to reject every proffer of relief that may be made. But should you not remember that there is more of good than of evil in the world? and that the fact of many worthless, and even baneful agents, having been presented, is no valid reason for deciding that everything else of the kind must be of the same character? What if the Compound Oxygen possesses all the virtues claimed for it! whose interest more than your own do you jeopardize by rejecting it untried and untested?

There is one strong argument—albeit a negative one—in favor of your giving this a fair trial; you run no risk of be-

ing made worse. You avoid that fearful paraphernalia of DRUGS, of which Dr. O. W. Holmes declared before a *national assembly* of physicians and surgeons: "If they were all cast into the sea—excepting only wine and opium—it would be all the better for mankind, but all the worse for the fishes." Granting that medication—when exactly affiliated to the disease, in character, grade, tissue and location—will cure the sick (and only when thus administered is there any hope of cure), still the chances of having all these conditions answered are so indefinitely few—excepting when prescribed by a *skillful physician*—it is like investing in a fearful lottery. But it is not a question simply of getting cured or no relief—for if the charmed bolus go not straight to the bull's-eye of the target, it is sure to work irremediable mischief.

This matter of taking bottle after bottle of heterogeneous compounds of unknown poisonous drugs—for they are all *poisonous*—is simply appalling. What quantities of these pernicious mixtures are swallowed is evidenced by the scores of palatial stores and residences which are reared with the profits on their sale by those who yearly spend hundreds of thousands of dollars simply in advertising them. For each one who receives any real benefit from these nostrums, who can compute the number of those who have sacrificed the little health they had, and even life itself, in the delusive hope of being cured by them! Besides, these pirate guns are double-shotted—the poison of the drugs, and the equally deadly poison of the villainous whisky which they nearly all contain. How many have fallen victims to the demon of intemperance, who acquired the habit of drinking by a continued use of these mixtures, no one may ever know.

"But shall we try the Compound Oxygen Treatment, or not try it? that's the question! You have essayed to prove that we ought not to try any of the many nostrums; are not

the same or similar arguments good against meddling with this also?" Well, you are here presented with an array of facts in clinical records from the writer's books, the truthfulness of which is solemnly vouched for over their own names by people well known here as among the most honest and intelligent of Philadelphia's citizens. These documents are open to the inspection of any one; the names and addresses will be given to any making application for the same, and the several individuals can be seen personally. These statements being so fully indorsed, it is submitted whether these cures are not among the most remarkable ever recorded—remarkable, not simply that the patients got well, but that they got well in such brief time; remarkable, too, as permanent cures of desperate cases; which is proved by the long periods that have elapsed without any return of the malady. Can there be a doubt that an agent which furnishes such results—even if these were all that were produced by it—is really potent for the relief of much human suffering?

"Perhaps it would help us decide if you would report some cases in which the Treatment had proved a failure." There are some such, it is true; but, taking the ten years' experience, those cases will not amount to more than three per cent. of the number treated. We have published many cases of slow and tedious convalescence; and they are very instructive.

Many cases get well with wonderful rapidity. But time has developed the fact that some others, apparently no more severe in character, will resist the action of the Treatment for a long period; yielding at length, and resulting in some of our most brilliant cures.

Another fact of vast importance must be taken into consideration in deciding this question; you run no risk by this method of *being harmed in the least*. Let this fact be pitted

against the known liabilities to fearful injury in any system of crude drugging. Yet more: there is no other agent which has a tithe of the power to assist one in being able to abstain from all the stimulants and narcotics which have become seeming necessities, from the prolonged use of nostrums. *Safety in its use*, then, is a genuine plea in favor of the Compound Oxygen Treatment as against all promiscuous drugging.

One more fact:—each case is cured upon the same general principle, viz., by regenerating the FOUNDATION of the system, as an efficient basis upon which a superstructure of health may be orderly reared, and permanently established.

This involves a feature of inestimable value:—by the action of many so-called remedial agents, thousands of local affections are apparently cured. The local symptoms may be made to disappear; but the local affection is modified at the expense of the welfare of other portions of the organism. Or, what is still worse, and of fearfully frequent occurrence, the local symptoms are merely suppressed, and the diseased action is driven to some more vital organs—to work a deadlier mischief.

The Compound Oxygen, on the other hand, cures all local affections by giving to every part of the organism a more healthful and vigorous status.

ARE THE OBJECTIONS AGAINST TRYING IT VALID?

Objection first: "The expense is too great. Fifteen dollars is a rather large investment to make upon an *experiment* which may result in nothing but disappointment. We can get enough things to *try* for one dollar a bottle; and three or four bottles will enable one to prove it." The logic of this

statement is granted, if it clearly appear that no greater promise is held out by this treatment than by all the nostrums known. It is granted, too, if it be of no moment—if it be not of immense importance—that in the Compound Oxygen there is almost a complete guaranty against any possible harm. It is also granted, if it appear that any trial short of one month is sufficient to test the virtues, the curative power of any agent in long standing, constitutional maladies. (If you take unknown drugs in extra-bad whisky for one month, what result may be looked for?) Again it is granted, if there be no difference between spending five dollars to learn whether any given poisonous mixture will do you indefinite mischief, and spending three times that amount to ascertain whether a really benign agent may confer upon you untold benefits. When you see by the clinical records and testimonials what one and two months' treatment has repeatedly done, curing desperate maladies of seven, and even fifteen years' standing in a single month, is not the price indeed a bagatelle? It is safe to declare that with a large majority of those who give it a fair trial, the price is the *only* feature of the treatment about which they can get up a first-class grumble.

Objection second: "I have consulted my physician about it, and he does not favor the idea of embarking in the enterprise." This is a more serious matter. Your family physician is presumed to be your skilled counselor in all that concerns your physical welfare. He has long been the accepted custodian of your health. He has been for years, it may be, your friend and accredited confidant in the most trying scenes through which you have been called to pass. It is but natural that you should consult him when anything is presented to you for acceptance, which seems to be legitimately in the line of his profession. This relation of trust on the one hand, and guardianship on the other, which

exists, or should exist, between physicians and their charge, I would not lightly disturb.

Now, with the best of feelings, and in the clearest light we have, let us look this matter fairly in the face. If, as the appointed and inaugurated conservator and restorer of the health of you and yours, he has proved himself an efficient and successful servant or guardian, then this whole question has no interest for you. "They that are whole," etc. This all is intended solely for those who have been less fortunate in the choice of their medical adviser.

Let us first inquire what are the physician's opportunities of being able to give you intelligent counsel upon this vital question. Second, granting his ability to render you intelligent service in this matter, what are the liabilities of his giving you disinterested advice? First, then, he knows literally nothing of this agent, and therefore can know nothing of its effects. Probably he has learned from yourself of its very existence; and your having perused this Brochure, puts you in the attitude of *tutor* to him. And supposing you have both read the work, what hinders you from making up as intelligent a judgment upon the subject as himself? Upon the most favorable representation of his superior vantage ground to yours, can he do more than furnish you with *guesses*, more or less shrewd?

Secondly, let us suppose that he has availed himself of opportunities to acquaint himself thoroughly with the safety and curative powers of the Compound Oxygen; and, for argument's sake, we will suppose that he has found it possessed of all the desirable qualities claimed for it, and even more and greater than any yet known of it, can you reasonably expect him to give you the benefit of that discovery?—and say to you: "Yes, by all means, give it a fair trial. I am satisfied that it will do more for you than anything I

have to offer you." There is no need of assigning to physicians any more of human nature than all other professionals are endowed with. You do not expect any merchant, artisan or professional man to tell his patrons that his neighbor in the same line of business has articles of the same kind as his own, but superior in quality—even if he should very well know the fact.

The physician's armamentarium is his stock in trade, and this is his living. If he advise you to try a remedy which he does not himself prescribe, he does it knowing that he loses your patronage for the time being. And if he be convinced of the superior virtues of the remedy, he knows that he loses not only your present patronage, but also your prospective future patronage indefinitely. Do you not virtually say to him: "Doctor, you know that you are doing me no good, although you have exhausted your skill upon my case—what do you think of Dr. Greatman? He has an extensive reputation, and his system of treatment seems very reasonable; don't you think he can do more and better for me than you can?" If you are persuaded that you would receive an intelligent and unbiased answer in such a case, then you may surely trust his counsel in the matter of the Compound Oxygen. For I am both proud and happy to know that there are such physicians; physicians whose first care and real solicitude are the best welfare of the patient. I am painfully aware, also, that there are others who prefer to have their patients die under some pet mode of practice, to getting well under any other mode. Can professional depravity sink lower? I am persuaded by long-continued observation that the practice of medicine tends strongly to make a good man better, and a bad man worse.

EXCLUSIVENESS AND SECRECY.

It is expected that my professional brethren, as a rule, will look askance upon this whole enterprise, because of the exclusive manner in which the agent is dispensed, and because the mode of its preparation is not divulged.

That its mode of preparation is not divulged is true. And if it were, the number of physicians is exceedingly small who would spare the time and labor from their general practice which are absolutely necessary for manufacturing and dispensing it. Hence it would almost inevitably fall into the hands of charlatans and irresponsible men.

Some of them are much aggrieved because "they are confident that the agent is not what it is claimed to be;" "that it is impossible to condense oxygen into such a portable form;" and "that there must be some kind of medication in it."

As to the first occasion of being aggrieved, one *assertion* is just as good as another, if both are unsupported by any proof. Besides, inasmuch as the preparation of the agent is a secret, would its virtues be any the less valuable even if it were called by a wrong title?—which it certainly is not.

As to the second: The first steamer which crossed the Atlantic brought an absolute demonstration by Dr. Lardner, one of the first scientists of his day, of the impossibility of a steamer's crossing the said ocean. But it was very easy for the learned magnates to do a *seeming* impossibility when Columbus showed them how to make an egg stand on end.

As to the third: If there be any medication so subtle as to elude detection by the most scrutinizing analysis, which can work such wonders in such a variety of maladies, certainly nothing else like it has ever been known in the history of

medicine. The solid facts of the cures wrought by this wonderful agent rise clear above all carping and caviling.

N. B.—Having spent much time, labor and money in trying to induce my professional brethren to avail themselves of the virtues of this agent—all to no purpose—I have for years dispensed with all facilities for furnishing physicians with the means of setting up the OFFICE TREATMENT.





TO COMPOUND-OXYGEN PATIENTS.

ON the supposition that what you have now learned from the perusal of this Brochure, and perhaps from other sources, has inspired you with sufficient confidence to venture an effort to recover lost health in this direction, some suggestions may help you to proceed with more certainty of good results, and with less danger of losing force by misdirection of well-meant endeavors.

FIRST: Do not expect a miracle to be wrought in your case. Although some cases here reported are marvelous for the rapidity with which they have marched health-ward; still many of the most satisfactory and even brilliant cures have been slower paced. A state of disease that has been many years in maturing has become, as it were, consolidated, even when no disorganization has taken place. Is it not unreasonable to expect in such cases that a change so radical as to be appreciated can result in the short time of a week or two? The influence that is at work is benign, and in its action is more like that of the mild spring weather upon the frost-bound hills and vales, land and stream. How these genial forces of Nature work for days and weeks, unheard and unseen, until at length the general rush of things declares with what energy and for what length of time they have acted!

SECOND: It is important to recognize the fact, that no one gets well at a uniform rate. You very well know that one who declines in health even unto death, has very many seasons of apparent improvement. How many times are hopes inspired of a complete restoration, and this even to the verge of dissolution. So the reverse is true.

Again and again, after a season of satisfactory convalescence, the invalid will be discouraged by the return of his sufferings, and tempted to give up trying any longer. But soon the clouds will again be dissipated, and he is brought to a hill-top for a more extended out-look than before. Often have patients been heard to earnestly declare, just before the final struggle of the disease: "Oh, I am just as bad as I ever was!" Neither should you fret yourselves on all these occasions by self-accusations that you have imprudently "caught cold." Although it may sometimes be true, yet these seasons of aggravations will come, cold or no cold.

THIRD: There is another fact quite as important to be borne in mind. Through years of declining health, one passes through distinct states of suffering and disease. Each succeeding state possesses some new features not observed in former ones. In this way, various symptoms of pain and discomfort have their day and seem to disappear. It is a delusion, however, to suppose that they have been eliminated, and no longer enter as elements into the present state of the bodily trouble. From careful observation the *appearance* is that they are stored away in series—deposited like successive geological strata. Now, in the event of the invalid's restoration to health by an orderly and satisfactory process, these old states are very liable to return; but in the reverse order in which they first appeared and disappeared. But these return states are, as a rule, less severe in force and duration than the original ones.

FOURTH: It is necessary to put you on your guard in another direction. Occasionally it will seem as if the treatment were doing positive harm; but this is simply an appearance—as you will be able to confirm. The restoration of life-currents through channels obstructed or collapsed, at times produces much discomfort. It is never the ebbing away or cessation of the life-currents that causes pain; it is only their more or less unsuccessful efforts to overcome the obstacles to their ordained flow that is painful. The extremities may grow cold to numbness, and not be the seat of *pain*. Even the body itself may grow torpid with cold, and that so insensibly as to yield up the whole life without a struggle sufficient to disturb one from a sitting posture. But how, if the benumbed fingers have their life-currents restored by the application of heat even gently applied? Very few persons are ignorant of the exquisite pain with which this process is attended. A sufficient number of persons who have passed through all the *conscious* stages of being drowned have come back to testify that there are none but the most pleasurable sensations in thus yielding up their life. But the agony produced by the efforts of these life-forces to resume their flow through their ordained channels, during the process of resuscitation, is beyond expression.

Long-continued and close observation has convinced me that in every case of restoration to health from protracted disease, there is a liability to similar discomforts, and from analogous causes. It is much to be doubted if they can be prevented in many cases. In some, the curative action may be conducted with sufficient gentleness to avoid such painful conditions. But in any event they are of no moment beyond the temporary discomfort which they excite.

Of course, the true indications—and what common sense would suggest—are to cease urging these life-forces until the

obstructions which are the occasion of the tumult shall have gradually yielded to the forces already sufficiently at work. Thus, when such conditions excite your fears that the treatment may be injuring you, please to possess your souls in patience, and treat your body as you would an overloaded stomach—let it have rest for a day or two.

FIFTH: A circumstance which causes a great deal of trouble to patients, and much embarrassment to the physician, may be thus stated: In the first flush of convalescence—like the peaceful season of a spring morning after a long, dreary storm—the sense of returning life is too exhilarating to be borne with the staid sobriety of meeker days. The temptation to give outward expression to the life within is too great to be resisted. Acting from the inspiration of their physical and mental sensations rather than the exercise of judgment, they are betrayed into indulgencies beyond their strength to bear, the penalty of which is a season of inactivity or suffering, or both. While enjoying delicious freedom from pain due to protracted infirmities, and a consciousness of young life, it is impossible to realize that it is indeed *young*, and really very *tender* life. But reason should teach us that this newborn life must make to itself physical vessels in the organism, capable of containing it and giving adequate expression to it in external form and action. It is easy to see that these vessels must at first be of a purely infantile character; that they must grow and mature like the organism of childhood, before they can be equal to bearing burdens.

This is the hardest lesson to learn for one convalescing from a protracted disease. Particularly is this the case with women, who are subjects of emotions rather than calculation, and act more from impulse than from cool judgment, as do the rougher sex. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon—the necessity for patients to be on their guard against this

insinuating tempter. Always be governed by this rule, when about to do anything that is calculated to put your physical and mental strength to the test. Be sure you stop at the point at which you are certain that you have done only *one-half* of that which you are really able to do. By scrupulously obeying this direction you will save yourself untold suffering, chagrin and self-reproach.

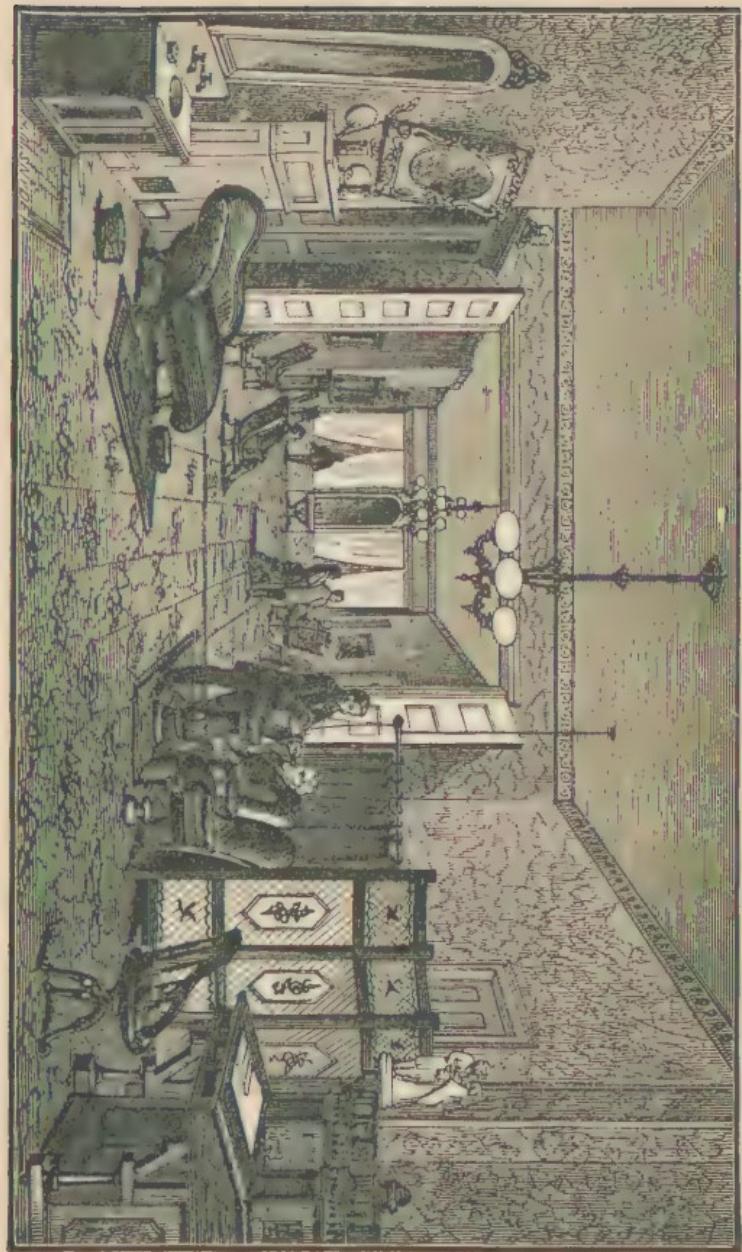
There is a large class of patients who claim our sympathy, and to whom we would speak a special word. Every year thousands leave their friends, their homes and home comforts to find *stay-places*, either in foreign lands or in distant States of our own.

Have you listened to the stories of sojourners at St. Paul, Colorado, Aiken, Jacksonville, and other places?—how familiar they grow to the sight of the “pine box” so often sent to retrace the anxious and suffering journey of the invalid?

Unfavorable, indeed, must be the surroundings of a home in which the Compound Oxygen will not do much more for the radical relief of the patient than a winter’s stay abroad! It is our firm conviction that, in all ordinary cases, this Treatment has much greater power to cure—*independent of home-comforts*—than all the favorite resorts of invalids, with all their supposed superior advantages.

But this is setting ourselves the herculean task of *educating the people* in the art of preserving life! no more congenial occupation would offer, if we could but find docile listeners. In such an event we should first address ourselves to the most intractable class—and, lamentably, the most numerous—of invalids, the victims of Pulmonary Consumption. Almost every one of this class is as helpless a victim of *hallucination* as of the disease.

The picture is too familiar to be exhibited. It is nothing



RECEPTION PARLOR.—Page 161.



that he coughs! "It is only a little hack—the veriest habit, which he *must* break up!" nothing, that he loses weight; nothing, that his breath gets strangely short when he runs up a few steps; nothing, that he feels pains wandering about the chest; nothing, that he gets a cold on the least provocation; "it is nothing much; it will be all right soon!" Thus, like the will-o'-the-wisp, hope beguiles and lures him on, obstinately blind to danger until he falls in utter helplessness.

Who can teach this unfortunate? Whose eloquence can startle him from his fatal security? Who else is so unreasoning as the hallucinated Consumptive? "Sixty thousand yearly mortality from phthisis" reads *him* no lesson. It matters not that the most sagacious physician assures him of the presence of tubercles in his lungs—the essentials of a fatal disease. Who may declare, in tones that such will hear, that he who goes through *one summer* without getting rid of a cough contracted during the inclement season, so slight, perhaps, as hardly to attract attention, and especially if he finds himself slowly losing avoirdupois weight, is surely being drawn into a maelstrom from which there is no rescue?

In this early stage—the invasion of the disease—nine out of every ten could be cured. But in the stage in which this class of invalids usually present themselves, it is a marvel that one in twice ten could be rescued.

We dwell so long upon this most interesting class of sufferers, because: first, there is so much at stake; second, it is so nearly impossible to make them realize it; third, because we know that we can do so much more and better for them than everybody else, unless they have the *same AGENT* with which to help them.

That we "speak by the card," we refer to two letters. The first is from a well-known manufacturer (Mr. W. M. Clafin,

page 85), whose case is a marked instance of CONSUMPTION CURED.

The author of the other letter is chief clerk of the Architectural Bureau (Mr. H. G. Jacobs, page 86). His letter fails to present adequately his condition when he began treatment. He does not state, as he might, that he had had more than forty hemorrhages; that some had blamed me, and more had considered me a fool, for encouraging him to try once more to recover his health. He continues in sound health.

There is another large and most interesting class which needs especially to be educated in this direction; I mean the convalescents, those who are recovering from severe acute diseases.

A small army of people every year, who have hitherto enjoyed good health, are overtaken with some severe illness, such as Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bilious or Typhoid Fevers, Inflammations of important organs, Rheumatism, Diphtheria, etc. A large majority of them never get back the health they had before, although far short of middle life. Some recover to a state of invalidism more or less mild, to nurse their broken powers for, it may be, many years. A greater number approach their pristine health only to enter upon a state, the very name of which carries terror with it—a Decline.

All these unfortunates struggle helplessly in toils which are no less real because invisible. Medicine can do little or nothing for them, because it *does not vitalize*. Medicine can do good only by reacting against *active* or vital forces.

Now, what shall increase these vital forces? If there be anything in the world which is equal to the Compound Oxygen for this purpose, we have yet to learn what it is. We have need only to refer to our exposition of this agent in the pages of the Brochure, and the many testimonials which we have published in support of our opinion.

There is one other class which we cannot forbear to mention—the mentally overworked. In this class we find professional men, authors, etc., but especially ambitious men of business—heads of great enterprises—who have to be brains for a regiment of subordinates. These are brilliant, involuntary suicides. They usually manage to approach the prime of life when they begin to falter, and soon deteriorate into paralytics, imbeciles or victims to softening of the brain. In either event their career is permanently ended, and from the same cause—absolute exhaustion of some great nerve-centre.

Theoretically, we should say at once that the Compound Oxygen, the sole vital element of the atmosphere, and this in a *magnetic* state, must meet such cases successfully if taken in season. The correctness of the theory is amply sustained by interesting experiences. A former treasurer of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, whose case is recorded on page 65, is in point. A stronger one is that of T. S. Arthur, page 102.





SPECIFICATIONS OF TREATMENT.

FOR practical convenience, chronic diseases may be classified as follows: First, those affecting the Respiratory organs—lungs, bronchial tubes, larynx and throat. Second, those affecting the Digestive organs —stomach, bowels, liver, spleen, etc., including hemorrhoids. Third, those affecting the Generative organs of women. Although but one agent is used in all cases, yet observation and experience have shown that some modification in the dispensing of it is necessary in order to secure the most prompt and desirable results. Hence it is important, when ordering treatment, to specify to which of these classes each particular case belongs.

There is a suggestion which may as well be thrown out here. It is not expected that the Compound Oxygen Treatment is to supersede the need of skilled physicians, but rather enhance their value; but it may enable everybody who uses it to dispense with the services (?) of poor ones. In any event, they who have the Home Treatment in their houses can do infinitely better for the ordinary ills of childhood—and of adults as well—than to make hap-hazard prescriptions of Indian vegetable pills, calomel and jalap, blue mass, castor-oil, salts and senna, or of any of the multitudinous bitters, elixirs, etc. Although in the use of this treatment no such immediate effects occur as follow the operation of an

active purge, yet a reasonable trust in its efficacy will, in a large majority of cases, be well rewarded by a prompt and quiet recovery. Any harmless agent which will do something effectually toward redeeming the race from the thraldom of pernicious drugs—even if it do nothing more—is a priceless boon.

CAN ONE TAKE TOO MUCH?

Yes! just as one can take too much pure cold water, too much sunshine, too much of the very best food that ever Omniscience devised. Almost every one who takes the Oxygen at the OFFICE, feels it sensibly in the head. A majority of them feel a peculiar warmth in the chest, which diffuses itself through the whole body—even to the toes' ends—like a gentle thrill, as if every nerve were thrown into a delicate vibration. The sensation in the cerebrum is like the *first* effects of a glass of champagne or other fine wine—a delightful exhilaration. Those who do not feel a *positive pleasure* while inhaling are the rare exceptions, whose channels of circulation have received some twist or other derangement.

This has been stated here, because some individuals—one in seventy-five or a hundred—are so sensitive to the action of this agent as to be affected by the Home Treatment in the same way as the Office Treatment affects a very large majority. Without this hint such persons might become disconcerted if they should experience such a sensation unexpectedly. This would be all in order, and no harm would follow, even if the sensation were to be so strong as to disable the person for the time being from walking with perfect equilibrium. By observing complete repose for a very few minutes the normal sensation will be perfectly restored. For want of

a better word, persons experiencing this will tell you that they are giddy ; but it is not giddiness, because it has none of the quasi nausea or sickness which always accompanies giddiness.

SUGGESTION.

Each package is accompanied by explicit directions how to manage during the time of inhaling. But there is a very great difference in people's susceptibility to the action of the Compound Oxygen. And as any considerable degree of over-action is more to be deprecated than a greater degree of under-action, these guards should be heeded. Strict obedience to directions as to the seasons and manner of inhalation are of course the only conditions upon which a patient has any right to expect the promised results. But during any stage of the curative process obstructions may occur as has already been pointed out, which will cause various kinds of discomfort; chiefly fullness in the head, and feelings as if some or all the functions were being performed under a burden. Then the proper thing to do is to wait until the system shall have adapted itself to receive kindly and normally the new influx of vital force, when the treatment should be resumed with a little caution. It is expected that these remarks will be applicable to but few, but these few should be considered.

Whenever one experiences the cerebral and other sensations mentioned just above, the treatment should not be resorted to but once a day. It is not to be understood that a decided cerebral sensation is at all essential to the most satisfactory progress ; while on the other hand the greatest amount of sensation could produce no more harm than would seriously overloading the stomach with excellent food.

OUR PARTNERSHIP.

In October, 1869, the senior partner, after twenty years of successful general practice, during which time he occupied a professorship in one of the best medical colleges in this city for five consecutive years—adopted the COMPOUND OXYGEN as a specialty. The conviction which then possessed him—that by so doing he could fill a greater sphere of usefulness than falls to the lot of but very few of his professional brethren—has been more and more confirmed each succeeding year.

After eight years of single-handed labor in developing and administering this curative agent, in May, 1877, he associated with himself, as partner in the business, G. E. PALEN, Ph. B., M. D., a man of education, a practical chemist, having well-trained business habits and of unquestioned integrity.

In thus uniting our experience, means and energy, we have set ourselves to the solution of this problem: to bring to the highest state of efficiency an agent which by nature contains the greatest curative powers of any substance yet known; to make it available to the greatest number of our suffering brothers and sisters; and to earn the reward which belongs to well-directed efforts.

To this we are pledged, and with nothing short of it shall we be satisfied.

[This was uttered and published nearly four years ago. How well we have kept the pledge may be inferred from the fact that the demand for Compound Oxygen has largely increased with each succeeding year, and that we are in the constant receipt of letters from old patients, testifying to the permanency of results.]



CLINICAL CASES.

HE following Clinical Cases were among those of our first patients, and, of course, were watched with great care. One of these patients has since passed into the other world, being nearly eighty-five years old. We believe the remainder would now (1881) indorse the Compound Oxygen Treatment as enthusiastically as when the clinical records were penned.

CASE I. September 28th, 1869.—Mrs. T. K., aged forty-nine years, had, seven years ago, an attack of stoppage (intussusception) of the bowels. Was with her thirty-six hours at that time. She came very near dying; so near as to lose consciousness for some hours.

From the effects of that attack she has never recovered. She has more or less pain—sometimes very severe—every night on retiring, through a large portion of the abdomen. Her digestion ever since the attack has been so feeble that she dares not eat anything but bread and meat. Her appetite is very poor, and she is of course very weak. There has been a steady decline of constitutional health during these seven years.

About six weeks ago she had an attack of low fever, from which she has very imperfectly convalesced. At my instigation she resorts to the treatment by Compound Oxygen, then in the hands of my predecessor. I could think of nothing else which promised any considerable relief. For seven years I had exhausted my skill in endeavoring to restore her to health, the only result of which was seasons of palliation, of greater or less degree. She has lost all hope of being materially helped, but feeling it to be her duty to try something else, and because I have recommended this treatment, she very mechanically goes about it.

October 12th.—She now comes under my personal care. Thinks she has experienced some change in her general state of feeling, yet there are no decided indications of improvement.

18th.—During the last week she has perceived a radical change in all the symptoms. She can rest at night without pain; begins to have a natural relish for food, and indulges in a little variety at the table, and with no bad results.

25th.—The improvement in all particulars is very rapid. She is gaining in strength, appetite, flesh and spirits.

28th.—Thus ends one month's treatment, she having visited the office twenty-six times. To-day she addressed to me the following: "Now, doctor, I will do just as you say about continuing the treatment. I have nothing to be doctored for! I was never in better health in my life! I sleep all night long! and oh, it is so good to eat!" Of course, treatment is discontinued.

"I have read Dr. Starkey's clinical record of my case, written above, and cordially indorse the statements therein made, as they are essentially in accordance with the facts according to the best of my memory, and they are not overstated.

"My own testimonial would be as follows: After suffering from weak digestion for seven years, during which time—notwithstanding the most careful attention to diet—I was accustomed to lie awake several hours every night from distress in the stomach. I had a low fever, from which I partially recovered. I was able to sit up about half the time, but the stomach rejected even the most simple food. There was no alternative but to try some new remedy or continue to grow weaker. In this condition I began to receive the Compound Oxygen Treatment. In less than two weeks there was a decided improvement in my health. At the end of four weeks I could partake of a variety of food with zest; could sleep soundly all night, and felt better and stronger than I had for ten years. In fact, I was well.

"And now, after a lapse of more than two years, I am still enjoying the benefit of that month's treatment! for I have never had a return of my seven years' trouble, although I have put my renewed health to some severe tests. MRs. T. K.

"KELLEYVILLE, DELAWARE Co., Pa., March 25th, 1872."

CASE II. May 12th, 1870.—Miss A. W., aged nineteen years. Was brought to the office in her father's arms. (He told me afterwards that he was afraid at the time that he should not

reach home with her alive.) Six years ago she contracted scarlet fever, and has never been well since. Every winter she has had repeated attacks of congestion of the lungs. Her health would improve to some extent during the summer months, but each year found her with less health than the year before. Four years ago her parents left their New England home to see what a milder climate would do for their child. If any change in her condition was discoverable in consequence of the removal, she simply did not fail quite so fast as before.

She has just passed through the severest winter of all. She is extremely emaciated; no appetite; hands almost transparent; a clammy coldness of all the extremities; dull aching through the whole chest, with great soreness to touch, on motion and from breathing; and every function, both physical and mental, exceedingly depressed. Her respiration was so exceedingly imperfect, that when she tried to make a forcible inspiration not the least motion of the chest could be detected by either of the senses. Her mother tells me that she had watched her for hours, both sleeping and waking, and could never tell whether she breathed or not, save that she was still living.

May 16th.—She has been to the office each day, but neither of us can tell if she has been able to inhale any oxygen.

19th.—Has experienced some sensation while inhaling, and feels a slight sense of relief about the chest; also slightly less of the painful lassitude.

20th.—Came to the office to-day in a street car; owns to a little, but decided, improvement in general tone.

26th.—Begins to be warmer; slight return of appetite; a little moral courage and better sleep. She now feels such a hunger or craving for the oxygen, that on Sundays and other occasional days of interruption she is restless, discontented and miserable. It seems to her that she *must have it!*

June 12th.—Is much improved in every respect. For the last week has come to the office in a street car by herself. She has a good appetite; her figure straightens up; she sleeps all night; circulation in the extremities is fully restored, and her *ordinary* respiration may be seen across the room. The craving for oxygen has in a measure subsided.

A phenomenon of much interest has transpired during the last two weeks. One day, while inhaling oxygen, she winced and uttered an exclamation. "What is the matter?" said I. Placing her hand over the upper portion of the left lung, she replied, "Something pulls apart here." "Does it hurt?" "No! but it makes me feel nervous!" Each succeeding day the event

was repeated, but each time the sensation was experienced a little lower in the lung. This was continued on through the entire length of that lung, when the same process was repeated in the top of the right lung, and was continued until it reached the upper part of the middle third of that lung. Then it ceased, and nothing of the kind has since appeared.

Query: What could have produced this set of sensations except the re-opening of air-cells whose walls had long been collapsed by repeated congestions?

July 12th.—After two months' treatment, she is hardly to be recognized by her friends who have not seen her since she commenced. She doesn't remember of ever having felt so well as at present. One day she exclaimed, "How good it is to breathe! All winter long I scarcely took a breath that I did not mentally ask myself—how shall I ever get another one! Now there is a perfect luxury in filling my lungs again, and again, and again to their utmost capacity!"

August 9th.—Is still improving most satisfactorily. When she began treatment, and for years before, her chest was fallen in, and her head and shoulders drooped forward and downward seriously. Now it is with real difficulty that she can force herself into that position. Her chest has developed to such an extent as to cause a feeling of weariness, occasioned by the continued backward pressure of the shoulders and head. She now leaves for a visit in the country.

October 1st.—Has been to the office since returning from the country. Has steadily improved in strength and weight. During previous years she would contract a severe cold in September, which would last the entire autumn and winter, and most of the spring. Last month she escaped.

January 1st, 1871.—Has had an attack of neuralgia this winter, but no congestion and no cough.

March 1st.—Has taken oxygen quite *irregularly* through the winter. Has been able to attend evening parties, practice on the piano three or four hours a day, and has no shrinking from the cold.

March 1st, 1872.—It may be properly said that she has been under no treatment for a year. Very few young ladies are in the uniform enjoyment of so good health as she.

It remains to record another and recent phenomenon in her case. In the early part of the winter just past she had a whitlow upon the left index finger. By local application of nitric acid, etc., the inflammatory process was arrested short of the suppurative stage. The finger, however, continued to be very sensitive.

tive, preventing her from using it, and was all the time quite cold. About three weeks ago it began to pain her night and day, so that she apprehended another whitlow on the same finger. After suffering from it two weeks she applied for advice. She received the usual medicines for that state of things, but with no avail. She was then advised to try the Compound Oxygen. From my experience with other patients, I led her to expect an immediate sensation in that finger. On taking the oxygen, she exclaimed, "I feel it in all the fingers but *that* one!" The next day she informed me that, after returning home, that finger began to tingle, to get warm, to grow more sensitive to the touch, and to be less painful. She had a better night than for two weeks before. At this time she took a single inhalation, and immediately felt shootings and slight lancinating pains in that finger, and no sensation anywhere else.

' March 30th, 1872.—"The above is a perfectly correct statement of the simple facts of my case, although it is not one-half of what could have been truthfully said concerning the wonderful cure performed by the Compound Oxygen Treatment. I am confident that there is nothing else which could have relieved me, much less performed so marvelous a cure. And had it not been for this treatment I should not now be in the enjoyment of *life*, to say nothing of the almost perfect health with which I am now blessed.

"A few weeks since I had an attack of canker in my throat, which, by taking some of the usual remedies, was somewhat relieved. Dr. Starkey then sent me some of the *Home Treatment*, which in a few days strengthened my throat and prevented its affecting my lungs as it had always done before, for I had been troubled with it for many years, having inherited it from my father; and now it seems entirely removed.

"I have tried the Home Treatment thoroughly, and think it fully equal, both in quality and degree, to the Office Treatment: more could not be said in its favor. I wish that all who are suffering as I have been could know what I do concerning the Compound Oxygen Treatment. A. M. W."

"With pleasure I indorse the above statement of my daughter.
AMBROSE W.

"PHILADELPHIA, April 5th, 1872."

CASE III. November 1st, 1870.—Mr. E. E. W., aged twenty-three years. Has been troubled many years, or a large portion

of his life, with severe Nasal Catarrh. For the last twelve years it has been a constant and awfully-offensive Ozæna.

He has severe headache across the forehead and root of the nose. This pain is undoubtedly caused by ulceration of the membrane which lines the *frontal sinus*; is very distressing, and at no time entirely absent. He is much emaciated; very anaemic (too little blood;) and legs cold half way above the knees. Of course, there is great general weakness, so that he can with difficulty attend to any business.

The disgusting discharge, of a thick greenish yellow color, is always very profuse. Every day or two he removes from his nostrils large, tough, elastic plugs of a green color, and from one and a half to two inches in length. As can be perceived, his case is one of protracted misery, and with no hope of relief.

November 8th.—His extremities begin to be warmed, and the nasal mucus is thrown off with more facility. The most marked change is in his spirits; some feeling of courage and interest in life.

15th.—The plugs do not form so large, and are softer and more easily removed. There is an increase of appetite, more elasticity of motion, returning warmth to the limbs, and decided relief of the frontal headache.

22d.—After three weeks' treatment, and with *nothing but the Compound Oxygen*, he declares, upon the authority of his wife, that the disgusting odor is *all gone*. He has gained in flesh, a healthy color is returning to his face, and in all respects he is a changed man.

January 1st, 1871.—Has continued to gain very satisfactorily in all respects. Has taken one cold, which revived the offensive odor, but only in a slight degree. Without resorting to any other remedy, it lasted but four or five days.

February 10th.—Since the first of December he has taken but one month's treatment. With the above-mentioned exception, there has been no offensive odor since the close of the first three weeks' treatment. He is no more troubled with *Catarrh* than thousands of people who never surmised that they had any such affection. He has gained nine pounds in weight, and can perform his full quota of business with ease and satisfaction. Stops treatment.

"The above record is a correct statement of my case. I am happy to be able to say that my health has remained all the year as good as it was when I left off the Compound Oxygen Treatment a year ago last February. The offensive odor has

never returned, and the discharge is never troublesome except when I take a bad cold. I feel overjoyed when I think how much my health has been improved by the Compound Oxygen; and I say to the afflicted, try the Treatment. E. E. W.

"PHILADELPHIA, March 30th, 1872."

CASE IV. May 1st, 1871. Miss M. P., aged fifty-six years. Has been a martyr to Neuralgia for many years. About six months ago it culminated in Paralysis of the left side of the face, involving all the parts supplied by the fifth pair of nerves upon that side, the left shoulder and arm, the muscles of the chest and the heart. The irregular action of the heart and great sense of suffocation now cause her constant pain and apprehension. At all times the neuralgic affection is very severe in the face, walls of the chest, arm, nape of the neck, and occasionally in other parts of the body. She is of immense size from anasarca, or general dropsy. Constipation is a source of great suffering. Serious weakness of the optic nerves.

There is one unique symptom: every morning when waking she must carry her hand to the back of the head to ascertain whether the head be joined to the neck. She is afraid of the oxygen; thinks the chances are that it will kill her, and brings a friend to report the case, in the prospect of such an event.

May 2d. Was pleasantly affected by the inhalation yesterday; has no fear in taking it.

3d.—Feels an indefinite sense of relief; thinks she slept a little better last night; is *eager* to take it.

6th.—Feels a decided amelioration of all the symptoms; marked improvement in her sleep; the first normal and unaided stool since she was sick.

15th.—Daily improvement of all the symptoms; stool each day, with occasional exceptions, and with no trouble. The most marked amelioration at this time is of the suffocation and other painful symptoms of the heart. Slight decrease of the dropsical swelling. Eats with a decided zest.

June 1st.—Has had some hours of decided freedom from pain. The sleeves of her dress, which were tight to her arms one month ago, will admit a fold of two inches easily, and a like change has taken place in the size of her chest. She no longer needs to put her hand to her neck when waking, to see whether her head be in its proper relation to the body. The normal sensibility is returning to the paralyzed side of the face. There is no symptom which does not indicate a marked improvement.

July 1st.—About the middle of last month she was called to pass through very trying scenes. An invalid brother came from Washington and stopped at a hotel. Here he was violently attacked, and after three or four days' illness died. Miss P. nursed him day and night, and watched him assiduously until his departure. Still, at the present writing, her health is much better than it was a month ago.

August 1st.—Visited my office nine times last month. She is in better health now than for years before. The prediction of her friends that she was being stimulated, and would run down speedily anon, has entirely failed of verification.

October 1st.—Spent the month of August in the country; visited my office six times in September, and continues to improve. Can use her eyes considerably with comfort. Much of the time there is no dropsical swelling.

November 1st.—Visited the office six times last month, and treatment closed.

A more grateful patient I am sure no physician ever had. She soon joins a party of friends on a pleasure journey to California.

March 1st, 1872.—Miss P. has just sent me a message that she is enjoying excellent health and everything about her. I am sure that she would indorse every statement made here if she were present.

CASE V. May 31st, 1870.—Mr. J. W. McA., aged thirty-four years. From long-continued office business, as the managing officer of a large company, he is completely broken down in his muscular, nervous and mental systems.

His physician, who had been his faithful medical adviser for years, having moved to another city, told him by letter that if he refused to put himself under the Compound Oxygen Treatment, he should ere long pronounce upon his case—"death by suicide."

There seems to be no serious organic disease in the case, more than would naturally follow a state of complete physical and mental exhaustion, long continued. He suffers severely from dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism and mental despondency.

August 6th.—Has taken the Compound Oxygen quite regularly to the present time, and has taken just two months' treatment in all.

Improvement was apparent early in the treatment, and has progressed satisfactorily to both physician and patient. He now avails himself of a few weeks to travel.

September 20th.—Reports himself as so well that he gladly says that he can dispense with further treatment for the present. Will return for relief when there shall be need of it. Treatment is suspended.

March, 1872.—Have seen him at different intervals, but he has needed no further relief from chronic ailments.

CASE VI. June 8th, 1871.—Mr. T. T. F., aged sixty-five years. Effect of too constant and too prolonged application to business. He is troubled with vertigo; neuralgia of the left side of the face, head and shoulder; a sensation of stoppage in the left ear, with hardness of hearing and troublesome noise in the same; face partially drawn to the right, showing partial facial paralysis of the left side; and cerebral symptoms, which indicate threatened apoplexy.

These symptoms are all so much aggravated by the cold season that he has been obliged, with much sacrifice of time and inclination, to move South in the past two months of November, and spend the whole winter there each year.

July 31st.—He has taken the Compound Oxygen sixteen times during the month of June and twelve times during the present month. Has improved steadily from the beginning of Treatment. He now takes a two-weeks' trip to Lake Superior and vicinity.

August 16th.—Reports himself as so well that he needs no further treatment; but "will return on the first intimation of renewed trouble."

November 1st.—Called at his office—not having seen him since the last date—to see if he were obliged to go to Florida this autumn! "No," said he, "I haven't thought of it! I am getting on excellently!"

March, 1872.—Made a second call. He said: "I have had some annoyance during the coldest spells, but have got through the winter swimmingly, and without being once disabled."

CASE VII. March 23d, 1870.—Mr. L. O. H., aged sixty-nine years. A foreman in a machine shop. Has always been a small eater, but is very corpulent; is five feet six and a half inches in height, and weighs one hundred and ninety-eight pounds.

For four months past has been suffering with difficulty of breathing. A short walk of two squares, even at a moderate pace, would cause such labored and painful breathing as to compel him to stop for rest. The same distress when he first

Lies down, and upon any slight exertion, especially on going upstairs. His appetite is very poor, although he really eats but one meal a day. This state of things has steadily increased in spite of remedies which seemed skillfully chosen.

The beating of the heart is very labored. For some minutes together three beats of the pulse at the wrist would be followed by a lost beat. Sometimes there would be five beats in succession, and *very seldom* seven.

Takes the Compound Oxygen daily, and no other remedy.

March 3rdth.—No change, except that he walks with a little more ease.

April 15th.—The dyspncea (difficult respiration) is decidedly less. I have counted as high as seventy beats without interruption. The pulse, too, is less labored.

May 1st.—There is little to record, except that there has been a uniform improvement in all particulars. The appetite, sleep and general feeling are all decidedly better.

31st.—During this month has taken the Compound Oxygen only one-third of the days. He feels that he has recovered his health, and needs no further treatment. Discharged.

Mr. H. was suffering from accumulation of fat around the heart, and very probably from fatty degeneration of that organ. He was in that condition in which many people die suddenly, and without sufficient warning to inform any one. He has taken just one and one-half month's treatment in all.

"PHILADELPHIA, April 14th, 1872.

"I have read the above record of my case, by Dr. G. R. Starkey, and pronounce it correct to the best of my memory. I have enjoyed almost constant good health since I left off the Compound Oxygen Treatment, and have had no return of the trouble which I was treated for at that time. L. O. H."

CASE VIII. November 28th, 1871.—Miss Martha Evans, aged — years. Miss Evans has been under the Compound Oxygen Treatment on several occasions, and with very marked benefit. From a combination of untoward influences she was prostrated upon her bed; is now suffering, and feels obliged to call professional assistance. Complains of having chills, great prostration, and severe pain in the stomach.

December 4th.—A clear case of gastric fever is now fully developed. The attack is very severe, and the impression upon the system is so great as to cause no little anxiety to her friends.

She is being treated with appropriate remedies in such cases used.

6th.—The case has rapidly assumed a typhoid character within the last twelve hours, with very great prostration, and other symptoms of approaching dissolution. She now gets two or three inhalations of Compound Oxygen, and in twelve hours as much more.

7th.—The typhoid symptoms have entirely disappeared. There is yet great sensitiveness to pressure in the region of the stomach, with shooting pains; inability to retain either food or drink, or to sleep more than a few minutes at a time, and great tympanitis. Gets a few inhalations of oxygen every eight hours.

10th.—There is a marked change in her condition, and she may be said to be fairly convalescing. She begins to take a little nourishment, and to have some natural sleep.

17th.—She improves each and every day; continues to take the Oxygen, but no medicine for a number of days.

January 1st, 1872.—Her improvement is a continual wonder to all her friends. There seem to be no relapses, but a uniform convalescence, which is eminently satisfactory.

From this point I will let her give her own account of her sickness and recovery:

“PHILADELPHIA, April, 1872.

“I have read the above record of my recent illness, as given by Dr. Starkey. The main incidents I know to be correct, but my memory concerning some of the time reported is very indistinct. Judging by the mental hallucinations which I can vividly recall, my impressions during a number of days were very unreliable. I can remember that I was haunted by the presence in one part of my room of an uncouth, hideous, scaly dragon; and by a monster snake, which was coiled up in another part of the room. And although I could reason myself into the belief that they were not realities, I had no power for several days to disabuse myself of the hallucination.

“I remember distinctly the feeling which the first inhalation of the Compound Oxygen gave me. It seemed as if new life were being infused into my whole being. The next day I felt like one whose spirit had been tight bound, and the fetters were being broken off. There was a distinct sensation of the fluids of the body beginning to move; at first very slightly, but gradually with more freedom.

“It is simply impossible for me to describe the successive

steps toward recovery, but it is enough that each day I could count up the gain made the twenty-four hours previous. During this period I was allowed to take the Oxygen three times daily; and no hungry child ever looked forward to the hour for meals with more intense interest than I did to the time for taking the oxygen. At first the impression was that it was my only physical salvation, and for weeks it seemed like the dearest of friends. I can now recall the vivid impression, that the uncouth India-rubber bag in which it was brought to me, and from which I inhaled it, was the most beautiful thing I saw.

"I have had other sicknesses, but none to be compared with this for severity; and I never recovered so rapidly, nor so happily—I may say joyously—as from that sickness. And now I have renewed my youth! and feel a more buoyant life than I have before for fifteen years. Language fails to give any adequate description of my emotions of wonder and gratitude on realizing what the Compound Oxygen has wrought in my case.

"I deem it both a duty and a real privilege to give even this feeble expression of my estimate of the virtues of this wonderful curative power, and hope Dr. Starkey will give my name in full.

MARTHA EVANS."

"Miss Evans, whose case is recorded just above, is my sister, and she passed through that illness in my house. I nursed her all the time, being with her night and day for weeks. This I could never have done—as I am in somewhat feeble health—had not the doctor sustained my strength by prescribing the Compound Oxygen for me each day. By that means I was always able to be at my post.

"The anxious solicitude with which I watched every symptom and phase of the disease during those dreadful days of suspense—when we all despaired of her recovery—enables me to testify strongly to the accuracy and truthfulness of Dr. Starkey's record of my sister's case.

"I have witnessed much sickness of a severe character, as six adult members of the family have died; but I have never seen such marked effect of any curative means used as was plainly manifest from the use of the Compound Oxygen in the case above reported. Her convalescence has been a subject of real wonder to all her friends, and others who have witnessed it.

"MRS. WM. H. KNIGHT.

"P. S.—I feel that some good to somebody may come of my telling the effect of the Compound Oxygen in my own case.

"For twenty years I have not escaped for one season an attack of 'yearly cold,' or 'hay asthma.' What I had suffered for eight or ten weeks each year from that disease I could hardly make any one believe.

"Last season, before the attack had made much progress, I began to take the Oxygen. In less than a week its progress was completely checked, and it did not reach the height which it had never before failed to reach. The attack was also very materially shortened, and I was not nearly so much reduced at the close of it as had uniformly been the case.

"MRS. W. H. K."

CASE IX. January 6th, 1870.—Mrs. G. W. K., aged twenty-six years. Had been complaining of ill-health for a year and a half. She is now suffering from a state of general debility, which has much increased since the birth of her child, now about six months old.

Pain in the top of the right lung; cough much of the time, distressing when she gets cold; some spitting of blood. Takes the Compound Oxygen daily.

January 13th.—Feels a sense of relief, yet slight and rather indefinite.

20th.—Has gained in appetite and strength; cough symptoms less severe; and upon the whole she thinks she is better.

February 10th.—Has taken just one month's treatment. She now says: "Doctor, I am so much better, I would like to suspend the treatment for a time." I reply: Yes, you are decidedly better, but *not well!* You may stop now, on condition that you will return for treatment just as soon as your health begins to falter. This being agreed to, she stops treatment.

"PHILADELPHIA, May, 1872.

"Mrs. G. W. K., the subject of the above clinical record, was my patient at that date; and she was induced to try the Compound Oxygen method of treatment under Dr. Starkey's care, by myself. I was satisfied then, and have not changed my opinion since, that she was laboring under quite serious tuberculosis of the right lung. I recommended her to try that treatment, not so much because I expected a cure, as because I had no faith in any system of medication as being able to cure the case. I have been her medical adviser ever since; and I do not hesitate to say that hers is a clear case of Pulmonary Consumption, cured.

R. S., M. D."

In some respects, this is the most remarkable case that I have ever had. That there was quite a large deposit of tubercles in her right lung, no one who is anything of an expert in physical examinations of the chest could for a moment doubt. She gave me no credit for curing her of *Consumption*; and it should not be wondered at. Whoever heard of Consumption being cured by a four-weeks' treatment! And but for the frank and cordial indorsement of the whole account of the case by her physician, Dr. S., I should not have presumed to publish it. The full restoration to health was not completed until the following autumn. I have never seen her since that 10th of February, 1870.

CASE X. May 5th, 1871.—Mr. J. A., aged twenty-six, writes from the country that he is much reduced by spermatorrhœa of several years' standing. He not being able to visit the city, I forward the Home Treatment to him.

July 15th.—A second letter informs me that he has not taken up all of the first month's treatment, "because there was no need of it." His language is: "That drain from my system is entirely ceased. I am heavier, feel stronger, can do my share of work [on a farm], and in fact I am an entirely changed man.

"J. A."





TESTIMONIALS.

TN these Testimonials I have given, by permission, the names and addresses of a number of patients who have been treated by Compound Oxygen, some of whom are well known to the public and in the communities where they reside. Such testimonials cannot fail to establish faith in this new Treatment. Where names are not given, it is because permission has not been obtained, and they could not be used without a breach of professional confidence. But each testimonial is genuine, and verbatim in the language of the patient.

If, under any treatment or system of cure a tithe of such remarkable results has ever been obtained, it is certainly not to be found in medical history.

CONSUMPTION.

The following letter was written to me before I espoused the cause of the Compound Oxygen. I have recently seen a photograph of Mrs. Batchelder, and she is a specimen of blooming health.

“EXETER, September 15th, 1869.

“G. R. STARKEY, M. D.: Dear Sir—Your note was not received until last evening (being away from home), and in reply I would state, that I commenced treatment with Dr. — in August, 1867, when my own father, who is an M. D., con-

sidered mine a hopeless case of Pulmonary Consumption. After the second inhalation of the Compound Oxygen I was able to sleep without *spasms* of coughing, and felt better than I had for weeks.

"At the end of three months I had gained some nineteen pounds, and was a very different person. I then went to the doctor's office every other day, and my chest had increased in circumference nearly nine inches. In November my cough had left me, but the expectoration continued. I continued the inhalations once a week until the following January, by which time I forgot that I had been ill. If at any time I took cold, I was sure of a remedy in the Inhalation.

"I made no change in diet or other habits, except taking a prescribed bath daily and retiring at ten o'clock: and I may safely say that the doctor's treatment, with the blessing of God, saved my life. No return of my disease has ever taken place, as was predicted by my friends.

"I know other cases as marvelous as my own, and I give this testimony cheerfully for the benefit done to me. If any more particular information should be desired, I should be most happy to oblige you.

"Very respectfully,

"MRS. E. S. BATCHELDER."

Mr. Waldo M. Claflin, whose testimonial is given below, continues in good health, and is actively engaged in business:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 8th, 1877.

"DR. G. R. STARKEY: Dear Sir—You ask me for a statement of my experience with the Compound Oxygen Treatment. Well, two years ago I was very sick with what was called Consumption. I was too sick to attend to business—even to write a letter. My physician got discouraged, and took me, almost by force, to your office, about the 20th of July. I began to improve very soon, so that all my friends were surprised.

"I was able to resume business in September, increasing in weight, strength and comfort. I took the Compound Oxygen at irregular intervals (only once in two weeks, after November) until spring. An occasional cold, from which I promptly recover, is all that has troubled me since. If there be any disease about me for the last year, there is no evidence of it.

"WALDO M. CLAFLIN."

The author of the following letter is chief clerk of the Architectural Bureau:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7th, 1877.

"DR. G. R. STARKEY: Dear Sir—Your favor of the 6th inst. is received, and in reply, I have pleasure in bearing testimony as to the efficacy of your Oxygen Treatment in my case.

"As you will remember, I began the experiment (for so I considered it), in April, two years ago. At that time I was so reduced in strength, by frequent hemorrhages, as to be unable to walk to and from my office without the utmost exertion.

"After two months' trial, I discontinued the Treatment at your suggestion, being so far recovered as to feel no need of it. My health has been uniformly good from that time to the present.

"Very truly yours,

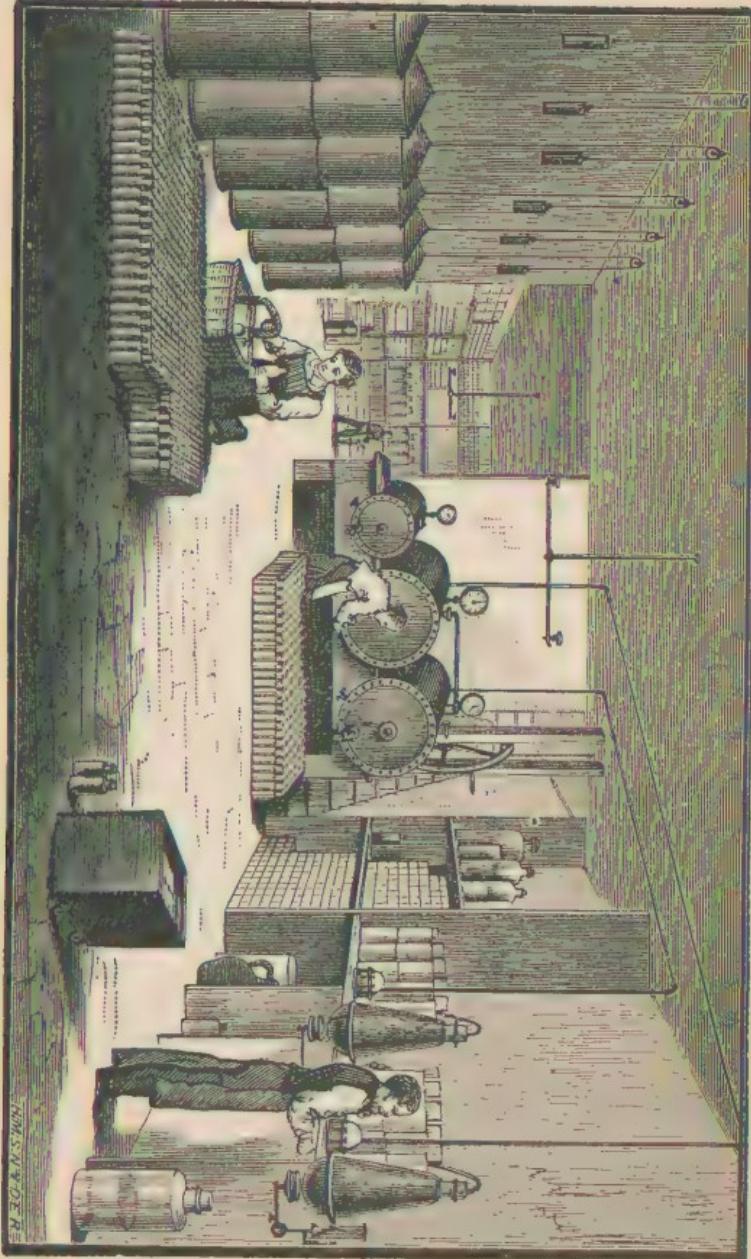
H. G. JACOBS."

It is now more than five years that he has enjoyed uniformly *good health*.

A clergyman in Newville, Pa., says, in a letter dated October 7th, 1880:

"Three weeks have passed since my wife commenced using your Home Treatment, and as per instructions, I now report results. From the first inhalation, as I told you in my last, *the soreness left her lungs almost immediately*, and only twice has she experienced anything of it since, and then but comparatively little, and for a week past none at all. *The constant dull, heavy pain or aching she had has left also.* She can now rest comfortably for a considerable time on her left side, which she had been unable to do for nearly a year previous to adopting your Home Treatment. For some weeks she had been to some degree bent forward, being tall, and could not straighten up without difficulty, and sometimes considerable pain; but now she walks as erect and with as much ease as she ever did. She has been very much annoyed with a very troublesome rash, which she thinks is perhaps a good omen. I should like to have your opinion as to this. At first her appetite seemed to be more than natural, almost ravenous, but now it is apparently quite natural. She still coughs and spits to some extent, but the discharges from the lungs are not putrid and offensive as they were, but show more of a natural appearance (somewhat frothy) as described in the Brochure. Her muscular system seems to be getting firmer and stronger than for some time, a year at least, and she is gaining in flesh, while her general appearance is so much fresher and healthier that those who saw her

LABORATORY.—Page 161.





four or five weeks ago, are very much surprised at the change. If she continues to improve as she has done, I think she will be entirely cured by the time the two months' Treatment has been applied, and think it will be a boon from Heaven to us."

From a patient in Virginia comes the following report:

"With pleasure I inclose to you my second three weeks' report. The first week of this period, I invariably slept well, and would rise feeling, as far as I could judge, much refreshed and brighter. No bad feelings. I would cough a good deal sometimes; right often when fresh drafts of air would strike me. As soon as I would awake in the morning, I would have a spell of coughing, and would expectorate copiously—its color a little yellowish, no perceptible taste or odor. My appetite was generally good all the week. While inhaling, would feel a kind of rattling sensation about the lower part of the left lung—would feel this same feeling when coughing also. The second week was about the first over again. As a general thing, my sleep was not so good; my appetite was good; did not cough quite so much—the sensations in the lung were not felt on inhaling or coughing, as of last week. I experience no sensations while inhaling, except a stretched feeling across the upper part of chest. Sometimes when the spells of coughing come on, a spell of heaving would follow. The third week, as a general thing, my sleep was good: would cough in spells after rising—expectorating copiously; would have spells of heaving occasionally. During the day I cough very little, and when I do, it is much easier than the previous week. While inhaling would feel a tickling sensation, which would cause me to cough, sometimes quite frequently. *My appetite is excellent; I take as much exercise, as I can without getting tired.* I seldom ever have a tired feeling."

A gentleman in Arkansas sent for a Treatment for his wife, and three weeks after it was received made the following satisfactory report:

"I received the Home Treatment in due time, and my wife began taking it on the 8th of September. She has had no hemorrhage since. After commencing she had, at each inhalation, a kind of stricture across the lower part of the right lung, which seemed to get lower down at each inhalation until it disappeared. Since then she has been gradually improving, although at times she thinks she is no better; but on the whole, *she says*

she is much better than when she commenced. I can see a marked improvement; her skin was sallow and her eyes had rather a dull look; now her skin is clearer than for a long time, and her eyes have more animation, and she says she can see better. She has for months had a pain in her chest, generally under her shoulder blades, but now that is nearly all gone. She still coughs a good deal, but does not expectorate any matter. The expectoration looks like the white of an egg, frothed a little; this is about as it was before she commenced taking the Treatment, only there is not so much of it. She can hold her shoulders back and expand her chest now without pain, and I think her chest looks as if it was filling out some. Upon the whole, I am well pleased with the progress she is making in the direction of good health, and if she still continues to improve you may look for more patients from this section of the country."

A very decided gain is shown in the following case of a patient residing in Carthage, Miss.:

"I have been taking your 'Home Treatment' of Compound Oxygen six weeks, and am glad to say that I am improving. When I began the Treatment my limbs were so weak that I could scarcely stand on them, and they pained me a great deal. My cough was bad, and at times I could hardly breathe, and I suffered a great deal with pains in my stomach and lungs. I have now gained some five or six pounds in weight, and can walk two miles easily; the pain in limbs is entirely gone, my cough is much better. It does not tear me to pieces to cough now as it did six weeks ago. The pain in my stomach is gone, while the pain in my lungs has moved up."

A gentleman at San Marco, Texas, writes October 8th, 1880:

"My wife's case is the most decided cure of Consumption I have ever seen. She had been coughing for two years, with occasional hemorrhage. For four or five months had been having fever all the time, expectorating profusely; so much so that she could not sleep at night, having night sweats, and reduced so in flesh and strength that she could barely leave her bed. She was attended by the best physicians in the State, but without any good results. Two Home Treatments of Compound Oxygen cured her, and for eighteen months she has been in better health than for many years. Everybody is surprised at her recovery, and she stands to-day a walking advertisement of the virtues of Com-

pound Oxygen. If you would like to have her testimonial she will take pleasure in sending it."

The following reports are all very satisfactory:

"I have now been using the Compound Oxygen Treatment for about four weeks with a good deal of benefit. I am not of course well, but much better; my case has varied a good deal, from better to worse; but I begin to feel now that the crisis has passed, and I also realize that I have really been sick. *The malarial fever seems to be gone, night sweats also. Pulse normal, seventy-two—for the first time in six months;* temperature of the body not quite down. Dropped in weight to 135 pounds; *have gained two pounds in the last three or four days.* Appetite natural, digestion good, never any trouble that way; am gaining a little strength every day. Can lift 380 pounds on the health lift without difficulty. I began with 100 pounds. I ride several miles each day on horseback, and walk as many more. There is no lack of exercise. *Cough diminished more than one-half. Expectorate less than one-half.*"

"I have improved steadily since my last report, have gained in weight and strength; can almost swing along at my old gait, which was a long, rapid stride. I am sore from the chair exercise, which exercise has helped my right lung considerable; the left don't bother me any. In the morning I expectorate a heavy yellow mucus, while during the day it becomes more light and frothy till night. I suppose you will advise another Treatment, of course, and I believe that I should take another, which, I think, would effect a cure, so I will order as soon as I can raise the funds, meanwhile I will take all the care I can and trust to the Lord, without whose blessing all the remedies would fail, and I have every reason to be thankful, for *I believe that each Treatment has lengthened my life,* and by taking another there may be many days yet in store for me."

"It affords me very much pleasure to add another testimonial to the efficacy of the Oxygen Treatment. I have now been using it for about three weeks, and have been very much benefited in that short time. *My cough troubles me scarcely any now, my appetite is greatly improved, and I feel stronger and better in every way.* I can now go about in bad weather without experiencing any inconvenience, when formerly the least change in the weather would set me to coughing. *I am confident that it is the best treat-*

ment for pulmonary complaints I ever heard of, and know it is the best I have ever tried, and I have tried many."

"I am very glad to report decided improvement. I still cough when I have been lying down and rise, but can talk with less fatigue and sing better than I have for several years. I have been using the Compound Oxygen four weeks last Tuesday. Weighed only 93 pounds a few days after I commenced, and now weigh 107 pounds, *a gain of 14 pounds. I knew that I was improving, but had no idea I was gaining so rapidly. * * * Am not so nervous, and sleep much better than formerly."*

"I got a Treatment for Mr. ——, who was quite sick, and was entering upon the first stages of Consumption. He has since been *improving quite fast, to the surprise of his friends and recent employers. As for my own case, I can sincerely thank the Lord for the benefit I have received from Compound Oxygen.* When I first commenced using it I was only able to sit up four or five hours a day, and had been so for two years. Now I am not only able to walk around without getting exhausted, *but can do a full day's work.* I was using the last of my first Treatment before any marked change could be seen, *and my improvement was just as rapid after it was used up; which I think a great thing in its favor.* I have been so well since the last Treatment was received that I have stopped taking it. I am not entirely well, but I think it would be better to save it for cold weather, as I am quite apt to catch cold in winter, which generally settles on my lungs; and *when I remember what it did for me last March in curing a cold, I think it would be better to keep than use it now.* Please give me your opinion on the subject."

"I am improving slowly, I think; my husband says rapidly, but I think differently. I am gaining in flesh and a little in strength, and if I can make the gain permanent, I shall be so very, very thankful; but when any one has been sick so long as I have been, they are not very sanguine as a general thing. I tried to improve a long time before there was much change for the better. Dr. —— would tell me I was better. I believed him, because I had confidence in his telling me the truth; but now any one can tell it. *I look better every way; better than any of my friends ever thought to see me.* Dr. —— examined my lungs some few days since; *says they are better, decidedly better, and not near so much inflammation of the bronchi as there has been for a long time—two years, perhaps.*"

"To-day, after the third week of the Compound Oxygen Treatment, the results are: *I am stronger; my appetite good; I rest much better at nights.* Have not had any of those penetrating coughing spells, yet my cough is as frequent and expectoration the same in quantity and color. My voice has improved. For several days last week was worse than usual, without any apparent cause. In the three weeks have lost three pounds. *All my friends note a change in me for the better.* I desire to continue the treatment."

"I take no other medicine whatever, therefore must attribute my improved condition to Compound Oxygen. Four weeks ago I was weak, *unable to sit up long at a time*, with paroxysms of coughing that would make my lungs feel sore and prostrate me very much. *The change has been so surprising to me and my family—but sometimes fear to be elated too much.*"

"Appetite better; get hungry and can eat a hearty meal; feel stronger, and can walk with ease and breathe free, even when going up hill; sore throat left entirely; chest feels free; cough very little when going to bed, and sleep better; have no cough over night when waking up. Have not had any more bleeding since using the Treatment."

CATARRH, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, INTERMITTENT FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, PROLAPSUS UTERI.

The following is from a well-known clergyman in Massachusetts. It is especially valuable as exhibiting the uniform efficiency of the HOME TREATMENT, and because I have never seen him nor either of the other parties here alluded to:

"TO ALL WHO MAY NEED LIKE HELP.

"With hearty desire to benefit such, I give a partial statement of great good received by myself and a circle of friends from the Compound Oxygen Treatment. Having suffered debility for some years from labors in the ministry, with but partial relief from all remedial agencies, and learning that Dr. Starkey, of Philadelphia, dispensed the Compound Oxygen for the cure of chronic diseases, and also provided a Home Treatment of the same for those who could not visit his office, though expecting

to bear my ills through life, I was induced by my friends to apply to him for advice in November, 1871.

" Being dyspeptic, with indigestion and biliousness, I suffered oppression, and often severe general nerve pain, followed by prostration that unfitted me for persistent effort. Cold weather greatly increased the difficulty, so that I had longed to spend my winters South, and the trouble was aggravated by hereditary and chronic Catarrh.

" December 21st, I wrote the doctor that I had used the Inhalation a fortnight with great improvement in appetite and digestion, and with relief from Catarrh, so that I had dispensed with the nasal douche, so long used three or four times a day. There was also a marked improvement in strength and tone of voice; but under the influence of the severe winter I was suffering more in my nervous system, which I feared would never be restored.

" In less than a month, however, the healing powers reached my nerves, and the periods of suffering diminished till they ceased, and I could brave the severest weather with impunity. I also experienced considerable expansion of chest, and gained rapidly in flesh. In the joyous buoyancy of a new life my gratitude was more than I might express. I have persevered in *regular* inhalation above four months, and for any *one* of the four principal benefits I would again be at the whole trouble and expense; first, increased breathing capacity, with its attendant vigor; second, the bestowment of good digestion, with its healthfulness; third, the removal of nervous suffering; and fourth, the healing of a life-long Catarrh. It is for the *entire* cure of this last that I am continuing the Treatment, and from constant gain I hope soon to reach it.

" I have just conversed with an experienced physician, who thinks the cure will soon be *complete*. After such deliverance, if I were to fail to commend it to others, it would show want of devotion to their welfare.

" Another marked case of efficacious treatment is that of a friend, seventy-one years of age, who for some years has endured Neuralgia excruciating past description, and whose condition was such, under the powerful opiates (subcutaneous injections) that partially benumbed her to her torture, that Dr. Starkey could give no encouragement; and wrote, 'I profess to do marvels with our Treatment, but not to work miracles.' The trial was quietly made with her, and with new appetite and digestion, despite the severity of winter, she soon gave up the opiates, and with diminishing pain rapidly increased in flesh. She had

been unable to be taken from her bed of languishing into the open air, but now the inspiration of out-of-door life seemed brought to her, and she gained a vigor and flush of health beyond any expectation, and, feeling quite youthful again, she says, '*a very large marvel has been done.*' Quite likely, at her age, as her physicians have expressed, in any 'cold' or other illness she will have some neuralgic pain; but she has never before found such general deliverance, and feels that she has a new lease of life and a great safeguard in the future.

"Another friend, under complicated difficulties of long standing, received decided benefit. Aggravated Dyspepsia gave way to improved appetite and increase of flesh; the removal of hot flushes showed a renovation of blood; and difficulties peculiar to her sex were overcome as never before. The value of the Treatment was especially manifest in an attack of diphtheria, with canker, and Western chills and fever. Ice was tried for the suffering throat, but could not be borne; but each inhalation of the Compound Oxygen was felt by the patient to relieve and heal, and she was soon liberated from the bed. With this attack the old loss of appetite returned, but inhalation alone was relied upon for its removal.

"Another instance is that of a youth who suffered a severe attack of cold and protracted cough, with consumptive tendency. In a similar attack, two years before, all efforts failed to prevent declining appetite and strength; a change of locality was requisite to arrest the disease. But now appetite and strength were sustained by inhalation, notwithstanding profuse expectoration and the raising of some blood, which condition caused solicitude, would have been decidedly alarming had not a process of renovation and healing been indicated; on completion of which the cough suddenly ceased, followed by a rapid gain in flesh and healthfulness.

"Others have been greatly helped whose experience I need not recount; but one great benefit should be noted, the healing of prolapsus uteri, and recti, of long and unyielding continuance.

"When I read Part First of the Brochure, I thought, as with many things new, that the statements, though so scientific, clear and philosophical, should be received with considerable abatement; but from experience and observation, I must say that more in its favor might be truly affirmed; and I join others in the assertion that the Compound Oxygen is the most widely curative and harmless agent we have ever met with; and without unwisely supposing that every one will find the relief they

seek, I must also say, happy will many be who even with much self-denial obtain it; but let such make a FAITHFUL and persevering trial, as some of the persons above alluded to would have otherwise missed the blessing which they found.

"If this testimony should help to lead some suffering ones to seek relief by this wonderful agent, it will bring a large reward

"REV. C. D. L."

NEURALGIA.

The subjoined letter, which came unsolicited, cannot fail to arrest the reader's attention. Until its receipt, we were not aware of the full results of the Compound Oxygen Treatment:

"MESCALERO AGENCY, SOUTH FORK, NEW MEXICO,

"June 5th, 1879.

"DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—In the spring of 1878, I happened to see your advertisement in *Scribner's Monthly*. Although I seldom read a medical advertisement, I was at the time (as I am now) so situated that 'reading matter' of almost any kind was desirable; and I read your advertisement of 'Compound Oxygen.' I felt satisfied that if the remedy was really what you claimed it to be, it was just what I wanted for a daughter who had been a sufferer with *Neuralgia* for more than fifteen years. I wrote you for a copy of your 'Treatise on Compound Oxygen.' After reading this little work, and the certificates of such men as Judge Kelley, T. S. Arthur and others, I felt that if these were genuine, there must be REAL MERIT in the remedy.

"But I had tried so many remedies, and so many physicians of good standing and practice, without any permanent benefit, that I had almost despaired of my daughter ever getting well, and was afraid to incur the expense without more assurance that I would not be disappointed, and wrote to a clergyman of your city, and inquired about your standing in the city as physicians, and the genuineness of the certificates referred to. His answer satisfied me, and I ordered the remedy sent to my daughter in Kansas. That was about one year ago, and since using the supply then ordered (I forgot the quantity, but the expense was only fifteen dollars) my daughter has not only not had Neuralgia, but considers herself in perfect health.

"On my return to 'the States,' last fall, I stopped at Colorado Springs, and made partial arrangements for my daughter to spend the winter there, fearing to have her spend another win-

ter either in Iowa or in Kansas, where she was temporarily stopping. But when I met her in Kansas, she said to me that she had written you, and had just received a reply that if she would use another supply of the Oxygen you would insure her a comfortable winter in any climate. On this assurance, we proceeded to our home in Des Moines, Iowa. I then proposed ordering a second supply of Oxygen, and its use as a *surety* against a return of the disease; but my daughter objected until she felt the need of it -then, said she, 'I want it.' I did not order it, and it has not been needed, and we are fully convinced that it will not be.

"Regarding my daughter as having, through the blessing of God, been *permanently cured of as stubborn a case of Neuralgia as it is possible for any person to be afflicted with and live, by the use of your Compound Oxygen*, I esteem it a PLEASURE and a DUTY to send you this statement. It is, perhaps, too long to publish; if you should wish to do so; but you are at liberty to use it in any way you see proper.

"I feel that I cannot over-estimate or say too much in praise of your remedy.

"Respectfully yours,

S. A. RUSSELL."

BRAIN EXHAUSTION.

An emphatic testimonial, given without solicitation, is the following from Rev. D. D. Read, of South Amboy, New Jersey, who has had good opportunity for observing the action of Compound Oxygen, as well in other cases as in his own:

"SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., May 21st, 1879.

"MESSRS. STARKEY & PALEN: Gentlemen—Permit me to add my testimony to that of others, as to the value of your 'COMPOUND OXYGEN HOME TREATMENT.'

"After a most thorough and continued trial of its worth as a remedial and restorative agent, I pronounce its value to be above that of gold and silver. I *freely and voluntarily* commend it to all brain-workers as THE BEST thing they can use to secure a restoration of exhausted energies.

"Gratefully yours,

REV. D. D. READ."

"UNITED STATES MINT, June 3d, 1872.

"The Compound Oxygen administered by Dr. Starkey has been of great benefit to myself and to a number of my friends.

"In my own case it imparted a strong, relishing appetite; gave me the first sound, unbroken night's sleep I had in a dozen years; and toned up my system generally from a state of extreme nervousness and debility to good digestion, steady nerves and marked improvement in flesh. I am in better health and weigh more than at any former period of my life—now fifty-four years of age.

"H. C. HICKOK, U. S. Mint,
"Ex-State Superintendent Common Schools of Pennsylvania."

ASTHMA.

"PHILADELPHIA, June, 1872.

"DR. STARKEY: Dear Sir—You ask for a statement of my experience with the Compound Oxygen Treatment. More than ten years ago I began to have attacks of ASTHMA. These attacks increased in frequency and severity from year to year, and were of the most distressing and intractable character. I had tried faithfully all the fumigations and other domestic remedies, exhausted the resources of the allopathic art, and also that of the homeopathic art, and all with a like result—no apparent relief at all.

"In the summer of 1869, I had the longest and most severe attack that I ever had. In the month of September I was so much reduced that I could not bear the weight of sufficient bed-clothing to keep me warm. I had to be carried up and down stairs, and it seemed doubtful to my friends whether I should ever rally again.

"I then began to take your Treatment, and in a very short time began to convalesce. My return to health was at a slow pace, but every month marked a clear onward progress. I took the Oxygen very irregularly, sometimes going many weeks without resorting to it.

"My last attack, which was brought on by severely taxing my strength for a whole week, occurred in April, last year. It has been more than six months since I took the last inhalation of the Compound Oxygen, and during that time I have not only had no attack of Asthma, but I have not even had the premonitory symptoms of it; and this in spite of being subjected, during six consecutive weeks, to circumstances in every particular as trying as those which induced my last attack more than a year ago. As 'no one can say he is happy till he dies,' so I cannot say that I am cured; but these are the facts.

"My health now, at the age of fifty-three, is better than it has been for many years.

Respectfully,

"MRS. I. N. GREGORY."

The following is a record of the severest case of ASTHMA that I have ever seen:

"PHILADELPHIA, February 25th, 1873.

"DR. G. R. STARKEY: Dear Sir—You ask me for a sketch of my case. It is with sincere pleasure I comply with your request. I would be very glad to see any one who is interested to know more than this short statement. I am forty-two years old, and the mother of eight children. For four years I have suffered more from Asthma than words can express. I have paid large sums of money to a number of the best physicians I could get. Year by year my sufferings increased. The last year I could not go out of doors without getting cold, and I couldn't get a cold without having a severe attack of Asthma. For a week at a time I would be obliged to sit bolt upright, or leaning forward a little. Often the difficulty and distress of breathing would bring on violent convulsions about the face, neck and breast, as the doctors will tell you. Sometimes, when I had got so exhausted that it seemed as if I would die, my attendants would say, 'She is getting easier.' My pulse would give one beat and then skip two. I went to your office the 8th of last October. I didn't get a cold then; the first time for many months. I went so irregularly it took about two months and a half to get one month's treatment. I began to improve from the first. A week or two after I commenced treatment I had an attack of Asthma, but much lighter than for many months before. Since then I have had no attack at all. I have had one severe cold, which went on to my breast, but I had no Asthma. Once, too, this winter, one of my children had Croup, and I had to be up with it day and night for several days. I got much beat out, but had no Asthma. Now, I can go out when I wish, sleep in a cold room, and do as other people do. I have not taken any Oxygen but once or twice since before Christmas, and am a wonder to my friends and a joy to myself.

"Your grateful patient,

"MRS. ANNA LUFKINS,

"No. 2120 Wallace Street."

CATARRH.

One of the worst forms of *Nasal Catarrh*, in that fearful form known as *OZCENA*, is recorded in Clinical Case III.

Another, almost as bad, is the following:

"GERMANTOWN (Phila.), April 15th, 1872.

"To G. R. STARKEY, M. D.: Sir—In reply to your favor would beg to say that I was suffering from Catarrh of the head (Ozœna) and general debility for a long time. I had been under the care of one of the most eminent Allopathic physicians of our city for over two months without receiving any benefit. After that I was induced to try the Homeopathic system, and placed myself in charge of a celebrated practitioner of that school for a period of two years; and found myself no better. Becoming discouraged, at the urgent solicitation of friends who had received benefit from your system of treatment, and one of whom had been cured of the same disease as mine, I was induced to place myself under your professional care. In two months, to my surprise and great gratification, I was able to discontinue the use of the Compound Oxygen Treatment. The Catarrh ceased to annoy me; my general health was greatly improved; my appetite returned to its natural state; the chronic indigestion by which the Catarrh was accompanied disappeared; and, in short, I became what I had despaired of again becoming—a well person. It is now two years since I left off the Treatment, and I have had no occasion since to resort to any remedy for my old distressing malady.

MISS F. A."

It is now more than ten years since Miss A. was discharged, cured. She has been in the enjoyment of almost perfect health ever since.

The country owes to Compound Oxygen a tribute of gratitude, at least. To prolong for years the active usefulness of such a life as that of the Hon. William D. Kelley is a feat which may well call for honorable mention by a people whom he has so brilliantly and so faithfully served as a public man.

It is with no little pride that I here record his grateful and hearty acknowledgment of services rendered in his case:

"WEST PHILADELPHIA, June 6th, 1877.

"DR. G. R. STARKEY, Philadelphia. Dear Sir—Just about four years have elapsed since, overcoming a violent prejudice against any treatment that was offered as a specific for a wide range of apparently unrelated diseases, I yielded to the wishes of my friends, and abandoning other medicine, put myself in your charge.

"Gratitude to you and duty to those who may be suffering as I was from chronic Catarrh and almost daily effusion of blood, in greater or less quantities, but always sufficient to keep one reminded of his mortality, impel me to say to you, and to authorize you to give any degree of publicity to my assertion, that the use of your gas, at intervals, has so far restored my health that I am not conscious of having discharged any blood for more than a year; and that my cough, the severity of which made me a frequent object of sympathy, has disappeared.

"In short, my experience under your treatment has convinced me that no future dispensatory will be complete that does not embrace the administration, by inhalation or otherwise, of your agent, or its equivalent, to those who, from their vocation or other cause, are, as I was, unable to assimilate enough of some vital element to maintain their systems in healthful vigor.

"Thanking you for renewed health, strength and the hope of years of comfortable life. Your grateful friend,

"Wm. D. KELLEY."

The judge wears his three-and-a-half added years since the above was written with becoming grace and dignity, as his efforts in the late Presidential canvass and his entrance upon a new and important enterprise will attest.

Mr. W. A. S——, of Houston, Texas, who had long suffered from a most distressing Catarrh, makes this report of the results of the Compound Oxygen Treatment in his case. His letter is dated September 7th, 1878:

"Agreeable to your request, I report after using your 'Oxygen Treatment.' That I have been greatly benefited by it, I am happy to acknowledge. But I am not cured. I have used two-thirds of the oxygen aqua. A prolonged absence from the city at two different times probably interfered with the better action

of the Treatment. The results attained so far have been these: I had a distressing Catarrh, which obliged me sometimes to rise from my meals to expectorate. It seemed as if there was a lump in my throat that would not let my food go down properly. That is all, or very nearly all gone, and it is very rarely I expectorate at all. My food tastes better, and my chest has expanded one inch, but no increase of weight. The general effect on my system has been very good."

In this letter Mr. S—— wrote for a new supply of Oxygen. But a few days afterward wrote again, saying:

"I wrote you on Saturday to send me another supply. I write now to say that I am improving so fast that I believe the balance of what I have on hand will do me. So don't send."

We knew nothing of the result in this next case until the following letter, voluntarily sent, came to hand. The testimonial, coming as it does from a gentleman occupying so high a position in his State, is one of great value:

"STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
"RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN, September 4th, 1879.

"DRS. STARKEY & PALEN: Gents—After enduring post-nasal Catarrh for eleven years, at times greatly annoyed and sickened by the abundance of the secretion, in the full belief that Catarrh is incurable, I procured your Compound Oxygen, and after three months' steady application the secretion *wholly ceased*, and has not yet returned, *six months having elapsed since I have used the Oxygen*. I therefore commend your specific to the thousands of sufferers from Catarrh, with its attendant ills.

"I shall take pleasure in testifying for the benefit of any inquirer.

"Respectfully, W. D. PARKER,
"President State Normal School."

The following extracts from letters written to us by Dr. W. H. Harris, of Sparta, Georgia, are important as giving a professional as well as a personal testimony to the value of Compound Oxygen in Catarrh :

"It is with much pleasure that I write to say that I have derived very decided benefit from the COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT. I received it about two months ago, and have been using it, at first every day, until my disease, 'Chronic Catarrh,' is so much relieved, that I have no need to employ it except *occasionally*. I would not be without it for a great deal." In a later communication, Dr. Harris says: "Since I began the use of it last fall, with such decided benefit, a good many have been induced to give it a trial, and I think it sustains its reputation as a remedy of great value." And in a still later one: "You have my full and free consent to publish my opinion of the COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT. My belief in its value is strengthened by the cumulative testimony in its favor; but the most convincing argument has been its marked improvement of my own condition."

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION AND DEPRESSION.

The following are extracts from a letter written by a sister-in-law of one of President Grant's secretaries. She had constantly declined in health for three years when she came under my care, in spite of all that could be done for her in New York:

"NEW YORK, July 15th, 1871.

"DEAR DOCTOR: * * * I suppose you have heard what a nice little baby girl we have got? A little black-eyed, black-haired beauty! too pretty, too good and too nice for *any use*!

"She is so healthy; and I have plenty of good nourishment for her, the 'Oxygen baby.'

"My own health has been *excellent*!—all owing to those delightful INHALATIONS in your office. I am far from being strong this summer, and am as *thin* as when you first saw me; but it is not owing to poor health. I cannot expect to be strong while I am nursing, and am perfectly content to see the round cheeks and roses on the little one so long as good health sufficient to take care of her is given to me.

"When I think of the poor, miserable creature I was when I first placed myself under your professional care, I cannot be thankful enough for the change that has made me a well woman and a happy mother. And Oxygen did work such wonders with me last summer, that I never see one ailing or suffering without feeling it my duty to recommend and *urge* upon them your Treatment.

"Very respectfully,

MRS. ——————.

In December, 1870, Mr. T. S. ARTHUR—whose name has long been an affectionate household word—came to my office to take the COMPOUND OXYGEN, and continued the Treatment with some regularity through the winter. At the close of it he remarked to me, that for the first time during many years he had *escaped colds and influenza*. In the autumn following he informed me, that when he first came to my office he had, to all intents and purposes, closed his literary labors, excepting what was necessary to conduct his magazine; “but now,” he remarked, “I have just finished one of the largest works I have ever written [it has since proved the most successful], and I consider my ability to accomplish the labor fairly due to the effects of the Oxygen Treatment.” In a conversation with him, a few weeks since, he volunteered the following remarks: “There is one feature of the Oxygen Treatment which surprises me, that is, the PERMANENCY of its RESULTS. I don’t remember ever having before passed two consecutive years of such uninterrupted good health as the last two; and I have done nothing more nor less than I have done for many years, except using your Oxygen Treatment, occasionally, during the time. I have another book, two-thirds written, which will be finished in a few weeks, and I perform every day’s labor with *more satisfaction and less exhaustion than I have known for many years.*”

I presented the above statement to Mr. Arthur for his endorsement or disapproval. After keeping it for a day or two, he returned it with the following note:

“PHILADELPHIA, February 11th, 1873.

“Dear Doctor:—I have made only a few changes in your circular. If anything I can say will help you, or extend the Treatment, I shall be gratified.

Very truly yours,

“T. S. ARTHUR.”

Up to the autumn of 1869 my two older daughters, now respectively seventeen and fifteen years of age, had been al-

most entirely deprived of school advantages from sheer physical inability to pursue their studies. Very soon after beginning to take the Compound Oxygen a decided change in their health was perceptible. For the last year and a half it is so well established that they are able to go through their forty weeks' term of study in a style which would satisfy any reasonable demand of even ambitious parents.

Now, after eleven years, the result above stated can be emphasized.

CONGESTION OF LUNGS.

The following letter explains itself:

"PHILADELPHIA, February, 1873.

"*My Dear Sir* :—Learning that you are about to publish a few confirmations of the many virtues claimed for the COMPOUND OXYGEN, I would like to have my mite help swell the volume, with the sincere hope that the testimony will help to confirm the wavering purpose of some sufferer who may be casting a longing look toward this 'Balm of Gilead.'

"The profound gratitude which my wife and I feel for the unexpected restoration to health of our only child, will permit me to do no less. (See Case II of Clinical Record in the Brochure). Being a druggist by profession, and thus more or less conversant with the action of medicines, I could not for months bring myself to believe that the changes which I saw taking place daily were due to such an agent, or that the results would prove to be lasting; but now, after almost three years, I can assert that it is among my most profound convictions, that the curative virtues of the COMPOUND OXYGEN, as exemplified in my daughter's case, cannot be overstated.

"When I recall the six long, weary winters of unremitting suffering through which she passed—each one more severe than the preceding—I can hardly realize that she is the same person who is spending this—the severest winter of them all—in the full flush of health, strength and elasticity without so much as a *single cold!* Indeed, very few can be met who are so nearly in perfect health; and this, after having omitted the Treatment, almost entirely, nearly a year and a half.

"Nor should her case be deprived of its just value, as if it were

an isolated one. I have been conversant, personally, with the history of this Treatment, literally, in scores of other cases, and I have seen nothing which in the least leads me to consider hers an exceptional case, unless it may be in the matter of *degree*. It is worthy of record that although she has experienced such marvelous results from the Office Treatment, after having given the HOME TREATMENT a faithful trial, she expresses an unqualified preference for the latter.

"Gratefully yours,

"AMBROSE WARREN.

"G. R. STARKEY, M. D."

If the above report had been written now (eight years later), it would have been still stronger.

HEART DISEASE.

Rev. T. I. HOLCOMB, Rector of Trinity Church, Rock Island, Ill., ordered the Home Treatment for his little daughter. He writes me that her case "is extensively known in St. Louis, St. Paul, Winona, Chicago, and in this city, and has solicited the liveliest sympathy. I have spent much for professional advice and medicine. Physicians can do nothing for her. I send to you, because *I do not know what else to do*. May your remedy prove to be the long-sought relief for our suffering child."

The best account of the case is furnished by a letter from the wife of Col. F. (stationed at Rock Island), to a friend in Philadelphia, who has kindly favored me with a copy of the following, with the consent of Mrs. F.:

"I saw a happy family yesterday, made so by the Oxygen Treatment. You know I wanted the pamphlet for Mr. H., our minister. His little girl, Nellie, eight years old, has had what was called Disease of the Heart, for years, growing continually worse. She had the best medical advice here and in St. Louis, and *all kinds*. This fall she has been in a terrible state. The paroxysms of pain grew more frequent and more severe. Her appetite left her, and her strength also, of course. For three

weeks before she commenced the Oxygen she had no sleep, except from the effect of morphia or chloroform. Her cries, when in pain, were agonizing. When Mr. H. read the pamphlet, he showed it to the last doctor they had called, and asked his advice. It was simply: 'If you can hear of anything that offers the shadow of a hope for Nellie, SEND FOR IT.' They wrote at once. In the meantime, they were nursing her night and day, and were nearly worn out. They wrote for Mrs. H.'s sister to come and help them take care of her. The child had chills every third day, frequent and intense pain, no appetite and no strength. Her spine was so tender that the slightest touch would make her shriek. The night before the Oxygen came she took a heavy dose of morphia, and had the chloroform given her five times. As soon as it came the doctor administered it to her. *That night* she slept from eight o'clock till five, without disturbance. The next was her chill day. She had a very slight one, and a little pain. Has slept well ever since, appetite much improved, runs about the house, and is cheerful and willing to play. Her spine has lost all tenderness, and her color is much better. Mrs. H. says *she* inhaled it after Nellie had finished; and in twenty-four hours it had benefited her so much that she is now able to sleep on her left side, which she had not done before for years, on account of the pain it occasioned. She said to me, with her eyes full of tears: 'Our Christmas is very different from what it would have been if we had never heard of the Oxygen.'

In a letter from her father, written the day after, he says:

"I know the 'two weeks' have not yet transpired, but I feel like writing you at once. My little daughter has been entirely relieved thus far, and seems to be improving daily. If she continues to improve, there is nothing that I can say that will be too extravagant in praise of the 'Compound Oxygen.'"

In a letter dated January 6th, 1873, he writes:

"My little Nellie continues to improve, and has had no return of pain. * * * Our hopes of a permanent recovery are daily strengthening."

Ten days later he writes:

"Nellie is still improving. She has had no return of pain."

On the 22d ult, he inclosed to me her photograph, and writes:

"I want you to see the girl that plays out of doors half of each day."

The last intelligence from her is on the 6th inst., and announces continued improvement. In a letter, dated January 29th; 1878, her mother writes:

"Nellie, our blessed child, remains perfectly well, and is a marvel to all who know her. We never cease to praise the wonderful Oxygen, and shall always work for you and this noble remedy where and whenever we can.

"MRS. LIZZIE W. HOLCOMB."

A fine photograph of Miss Nellie, taken May, 1880, sent to me by its owner,—is now hanging in our office, and it is worth a short journey to see it.

LIVER DISEASE.

In September, 1872, Mr. S. M. Morris, of Wilsonville, Iowa, sent for a supply of COMPOUND OXYGEN for his wife. March 8th. he writes.

"I have delayed reporting my wife's case, in order to see what effect the winter would have upon her lungs. Her health is much better every way than it was one year ago. She has gained twenty pounds in flesh, and has not been troubled with shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing this winter. * * * She has enjoyed much better health this winter than she has for a number of years past. She had been troubled with sour stomach for many years. After she commenced taking the OXYGEN WATER her stomach improved very much, and continued to improve. * * * Now, doctor, we have given your remedies a fair trial in a *very complicated* case of Chronic Disease of the Lungs, Liver and Stomach, and the patient has received *much benefit* in every way. But she does not appear to be cured entirely of either one of the troubles; therefore I want you to send me two months' supply of the COMPOUND OXYGEN."

ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT.

The following letter is from the wife of one of the first lawyers in Ohio. It is of unusual interest. *First*, as a con-

firmation of the great curative power of the HOME TREATMENT. Can there be found in the whole realm of medical literature two other cases in which a genuine *curative agent* has produced results so nearly magical as in "Annie's" case and that of little Nellie Holcomb (see p. 105). *Second*, it is very strongly confirmatory of the claim set up, that the Compound Oxygen is a VITALIZER. Not only is it apparent in the remarkable physical development of the child, but also (which Mrs. Niles, through inadvertence, undoubtedly, omitted to state) in her mental development. She did not articulate a syllable until she had taken the Compound Oxygen two or three weeks. This might have been a coincidence. But she did not put words together till she began to take the Office Treatment. And then the rapidity of her progress in the ability to express ideas, and in a variety of mental manifestations, was remarked by all who were with her.

"URBANA, OHIO, June 19th, 1877.

"DR. G. R. STARKEY: *Dear Sir*—How much to tell you about Annie I do not know. Her birth, as you know, was premature; to which circumstance, I suppose, her weakness is due.

"When she was nine months old she could not hold her head up at all. Each summer I carried her to the lake shore, where the change of air would have a decided effect upon her for a time. The first summer, after having change of air for a week, she held her head up. The next summer she sat alone upon the floor; the next, when more than two and a half years old, she moved for the first time—a kind of pushing or sliding on the floor—and also for the first time held anything in her hand. The next summer I did not take her away. The next, when she was four and a half years old, I determined to take her to the seashore.

"Previous to this time she had very severe spells of illness; one prolonged spell of dysentery and measles when she was two years old, which left her with disease of the kidneys.

"A summer at the seashore so far strengthened her that she bore her weight upon her feet, and when she came home could

draw herself up by the bed or any strong thing and stand for a moment. She soon began to lose this strength, however.

"In February she was attacked with scarlet fever, and was severely ill. A little before this time I had heard of the Compound Oxygen through a friend in Washington, and was preparing to take her there for treatment.

"As she was recovering from the fever she had a large abscess upon her neck, which broke. This was followed by another and larger one on the side of the throat and under her ear.

"At this point of time I tried to have her inhale some of the Home Treatment, which had been sent to me, without much hope that she could do it. One inhalation caused the redness to disappear. The next one caused the swelling to disappear. Her recovery was more rapid than I had ever seen from much less severe sicknesses. This determined me to put her under the Oxygen Treatment.

"During the very warm weather of 1876 I took her again to the seashore, and about the middle of September to Dr. Starkley, where she remained until the first of November.

"From the first moment almost of her treatment under the Oxygen the change was marked, first causing her to be quite sick, and then going steadily on.

"For the first year in her life she has escaped violent colds, lasting the entire winter. She can now, June, 1877, walk with the least support of the hand, not firmly, of course; for although in weight and size she is what she should be, her feet and ankles are small and weak from want of use. They are now, however, growing rapidly..

"After all the Oxygen has done for Annie I would shout its name high as the heavens, if it would but reach the ear of all the afflicted.

"GERTRUDE JAMES NILES."

Her mother wrote to us early in 1878, that Annie was surprising her acquaintances by running about the streets like other children.

Intelligence has repeatedly come to us since from her mother and near relatives, and always of the most satisfactory character.

BRONCHITIS.

In the early part of August, 1878, a clergyman in Orange, New Jersey, seventy-one years of age, wrote to us as follows:

"For more than two years I have suffered from a catarhal difficulty, first in the larynx and bronchia, and, for a year past, it has taken the form of a diarrhoea. This has not yielded to any medicine. * * * My strength is reduced, though I have not been entirely disabled from work. * * * If you think that at my age the Compound Oxygen Treatment would be helpful, please send me by express C. O. D. what will give me a fair trial—say for two months. But if you think that at my age it is not worth while to contend with the weakness that I have upon me, please to be frank, and act at once on your judgment."

The Treatment was sent. At the end of three weeks a most decided improvement was reported, and at the end of six weeks the patient wrote in part as follows:

"My appetite is strong, eating followed by no pain or drowsiness, and I eat fruit and vegetables *ad lib.*—a thing not allowable for the last thirteen months before. My sleep is sound and satisfying, without dreams; and often I work the day through without lying down.

"My strength is in all respects up to the full health-mark. I enjoy walking and I enjoy work.

"My breathing is deeper and fuller than for many years before. I should say than ever before, if it did not seem preposterous for a person seventy-one years old to say such a thing of himself. * * * At present I am resting from the use of the Compound Oxygen, for I do not know why I should just now continue it. My friends are rejoicing in my improved looks, and say I never looked better; and certainly, for three years and a half I have not written a letter with the ease and comfort with which I am writing this.

"With feelings of gratitude to God which I cannot express, and with sincere congratulations to you on the precious stewardship which I believe you have in your hands, I am," etc.

A lady in Carmel, New York, after using the Oxygen Treatment for about four weeks, writes as follows in regard to the "resul^{ts}":

"Four years ago I had an attack of *Acute Bronchitis*. It was two or three months before I got over it, and then I had lost my voice. I could not sing. The next winter I had two attacks, and in the spring I had chronic inflammation of the throat. I was treated for it from March till June. Then my husband took me

to Brooklyn for medical treatment. I got very much better; but as soon as the weather became cold I took cold and had to stay in the house for most of the time, with an inflamed throat. When I sent for the Oxygen I had just had the worst attack from which I had ever suffered. I feared that I was going to lose my voice entirely, it hurt me so to talk. Last year, every time I had a cold it left me with a *pain in the lower part of my left lung*. This summer the doctor sounded my lung, and said all the trouble was in the larger air-passage.

"The first time I inhaled the Oxygen, *that pain left me in half an hour, and I have not felt it since*. For two days my lung felt real good; then the inhaling made it feel sore, and every time I coughed it seemed to come from that place where the pain had been, and what I passed had a very bad taste."

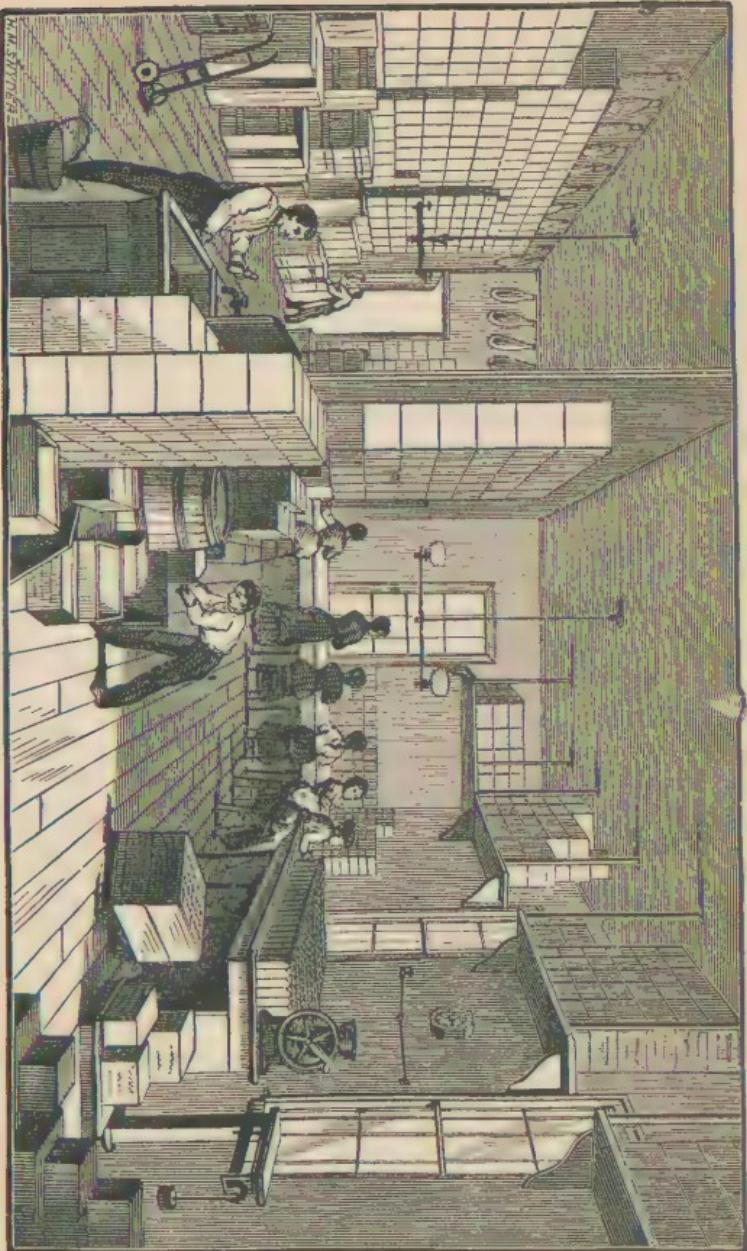
"I have taken a great many different things, but never in my life took anything like the Oxygen. *I feel so strong and well, and have such a good, healthy appetite.*"

Many other cases of *Bronchitis*—as well as of all the other diseases reported in this Treatise—may be found detailed in our periodical, "HEALTH AND LIFE."

PARALYSIS.

I trust that the interest which attaches to the following case will be my excuse for the minuteness of detail with which it is reported. I would hardly risk my character for veracity by publishing it, were the person's parents not ready to attest to the truthfulness of the statements.

Some time ago, while standing in my office-door, cogitating which direction to take, I was conscious that a woman, in the morning of life, was coming down the street, leading a romping child about two years old. To my surprise, she turned toward my door, and, with an amused smile, accosted me. Of course, such a more than civil salutation must be answered. "You don't know me, then?" she said. Slightly embarrassed by being taken at a disadvantage, I replied, "I beg your pardon; no." A little triumphant laugh was her



PACKING ROOMS.—Page 161.

response. This betrayed her. "*Can this be Mrs. Kelley?*" "Yes, this is Mrs. Kelley." Now for the story.

Mrs. Kelley is the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Jacob Hornbrook, of Wheeling, W. Va. In September, 1873, the parents brought her on a bed to Philadelphia. A completer wreck can scarcely be conceived of. A pitiable victim, whose zeal in a prolonged work of philanthropy outran her strength, if not her judgment! During the war she was a Florence Nightingale, paymistress to the wives and families of the State soldiers, and right-hand man to her father, whose gratuitous services in the army carried him to death's door three several times.

By dint of unremitting care and the use of every means that wealth could procure, including a long European voyage, she had nearly recovered from a most severe illness, immediately after the war. Fifteen months before her advent in this city she was again violently attacked, and the already weakened frame completely succumbed. The first shock caused a profuse hemorrhage from the lungs, although they were not diseased. Fearful convulsions, each seemingly enough to end her life, set in and followed her at intervals of two or three weeks during the whole time. Soon there was a total Paralysis from the hips to the feet. She could neither move a muscle nor experience a sensation in the lower half of the body. The upper half was the seat of dreadful neuralgic pains, almost without cessation; but the oft-recurring paroxysms, especially when the heart was involved, which was far from seldom, were excruciating beyond description. She was emaciated almost to a skeleton, and could scarcely raise an eyelid or utter a whisper.

Such was the invalid, brought hundreds of miles, upon which I was to try the virtues of the Compound Oxygen. Her physician, by whose advice she was brought here, told them that she could live but a few weeks longer without

more help than any medicine could afford. He warned them, however, that, with the most favorable results, there would be no *perceptible* improvement short of a year.

I confess to feeling guilty of the sin of presumption when I gave the first inhalation; but I was not so daring as to hold out to them the least hope of success.

The progress must be rapidly sketched. She has never had a convulsion since the first inhalation. In three weeks she gave up all her tonics, anodynes, stimulants and all other drugs. In three months the neuralgia had entirely disappeared, except at rare intervals. At the end of five months she could stand, by being steadied upon her feet, which she could move a little on the floor. About this time she had a serious set-back, owing to a severe illness of her mother, who was her only nurse.

At the end of eight months she went to the sea-shore, was able to sit in a rolling-chair some hours each day, and do a little very clumsy walking, if supported at her shoulders. The treatment was then suspended; as I supposed the invigorating sea-air would carry on the cure. She was most favorably situated, took warm sea-water baths, was cheerful, and had a good appetite.

This regime, continued for six weeks, failed to produce any appreciable change. She then took the Home Treatment; and the next eight weeks terminated the year.

She hardly considered herself longer an invalid. She could walk, by occasionally resting her hand upon articles of furniture as she passed many yards on a level floor, and was often the life of her little coterie of friends. She then returned to the city and virtually stopped treatment. In November, she could walk to and from church, go shopping and mount stairs like other people.

The following February, while at Washington, I received from her the intelligence that she was about to be married to

Captain Kelley; and with it an invitation to be present at the wedding.

A noted member of Congress was in my office at the time, to whom her father had related something of her case. To some, who observed his surprise at the announcement, he exclaimed: "I have never read such a case outside of the New Testament!"

In due time she took her baby and went traveling through the South, visiting and astonishing her friends. And that is the little lady to whom I was introduced when her mother met me at the office door.

Only last October (1880) both mother and child visited the office; but neither of them for medical treatment.

The following report of a case in which the patient, a prominent citizen in one of our Northern States, and a man actively engaged in business, gives his condition when he began using Compound Oxygen, and his condition after two months, shows its effect in incipient Paralysis. Our first communication from this gentleman was dated June 1st, 1880, in which he says:

"As to efficiency of Treatment in case of progressive Paralysis—I am fifty-four; weigh now two hundred; have weighed two hundred and twenty: am five feet eight inches high. Have been troubled more or less for sixteen years with *nervousness, debility, confusion of ideas, difficulty in handling legs and arms*, though not amounting to helplessness at all. Have traveled in this country, chiefly in summer, and on and about the sea; also in 1877 crossed the Atlantic twice. Still attend to business, but it goes hard. *Speech affected a little; hearing and eyes dull. Weak all over*, but ride and walk and try to enjoy myself. Formerly had congestion of the stomach. Appetite good. For past month have dieted enough to reduce my weight sixteen pounds, and for same length of time have not used cigars, wines, liquors or beer—formerly used all daily. Have been treating with ergot and bromide potassium—*grow weaker in body and mind, I think, every day*. Slight darting pains in shoulders, arms and legs, *with feelings of weakness and uncertainty*. Formerly fond of so-

ciety and business; but now both are a burden. Walk without a cane, and am not lame. Have used electricity."

After receiving our reply to this letter, he sent for a "Home Treatment."

After two months' use of the Oxygen, August 9th, we have this report:

"Being about to close use of Compound Oxygen for eight consecutive weeks, and having material left, I would ask whether I should continue the Treatment right on, or discontinue for a time. I have taken it twice a day for the period named, without a miss, except on Fridays—that day omitted it. *The result has been entirely satisfactory.* I did not anticipate that the use of the Compound Oxygen would cure me in two months, nor even make me a boy again. But, so far as I can judge, *I am in very many respects greatly improved by its use*, and shall continue as you advise."

Another case is that of a clergyman in Fulton, New York. Unless there had been in Compound Oxygen an active principle competent to remove obstructions in the more interior organism, where life flows in, and to revitalize the sluggish forces of nature, no result of so remarkable a character could possibly have taken place in this exceptionally severe test of its virtue. The extracts given below are from letters written by the wife of the clergyman referred to, and tell their own story. The first extract is taken from a letter dated May 23d, 1879, written a few weeks after the patient commenced the Oxygen Treatment:

"Within the last seven years my husband has had *two shocks of Paralysis*; each time from being overheated. He soon recovered the use of his limbs, but not his strength. That has been less and less until *he would often faint with little exertion*. Last winter I discovered by accident that his pulse was quick—*as fast as I could count*—but not attended with heat, as his hands were always cold, and he was often chilly, and his breath was nearly twice to my once. It seemed like an infant's breath, short and soft. In short, his body seemed a burden to him.

"That was how the Treatment found him.

"Changes that I have marked. His constipation cured; or he has had no occasion to use pills since the Treatment. His breathing is nearly right, as well as his pulse. He is not so utterly prostrated as he was, and does not require so much effort to rise from his seat."

A month later the writer says:

"His hands, which were so bloodless and cold, are now red, and the veins stand out, showing a renewed circulation. His shoulders, which were bowed at an angle of forty-five degrees, now are erect and perpendicular; his breath, which has been offensive for years, is much better. My reasonings are, if Oxygen can make these changes, will it not restore to strength in time?"

October 15th, 1879, after nearly four months, we have this further report:

"My husband continues to improve. About the last of July his left leg, which had a paralytic limp, straightened out, so that now he steps evenly on both legs. The partially paralyzed condition of the right hand and the left side of his face, which were affected by the last shock, that weakened his tongue on the left side so as to prevent in a measure his utterance, has also disappeared. The right eye, which has been turned out and had an unnatural look, is nearly righted; and he often forgets his cane when he goes out."

HAY FEVER.

A lady in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, who had suffered from Hay Fever and Asthma, procured our Oxygen Treatment. After using it as directed, she found herself so much benefited that she ordered a second supply. In writing for this, July 21st, 1880, she said :

"I presume you wish to know how I am enjoying myself this Hay Fever weather. I will give you a list of my doings this week, which will enable you to form an idea of my powers of endurance. Monday morning, at seven A. M., left home for a drive of seven miles, and a sail on the lake. Returned at two P. M., ate my dinner, and walked from my home to town, a distance of one and a half miles. Made three calls (sufficient

to exhaust the most robust), and drove home. Tuesday, did all the ironing—all plain clothes—for our family of six; received two calls, and then drove up street to see a gentleman whom you will see before long, if talking Oxygen has taken effect. I fancy he has bronchial Consumption, not of long standing. *I talked fast enough to cause Asthma, but IT DIDN'T.* Now, perhaps, you think I have rid myself of the chokes, but I have not, and feel it almost every day, and am obliged to use Oxygen. My friends are afraid it will wear out. Do you think it possible? Will it not always give me strength, and help me in every way?"

A teacher writes us from Napierville, Ill., July 27th, 1880:

"I would have written sooner, but I was watching what I called Asthma symptoms for some time, but I am now satisfied from your description of *Hay Fever*, that that is what troubles me at this season of the year: but it came on earlier this year than usual. This year the difficulty began about two weeks ago by disturbed sleep during the fore part of the night, and inability to sleep from three A. M. till about six A. M., and for about a week I had slight difficulty in breathing during this time (three to six), but not so bad but what *I could lie in bed without discomfort, which in former years I could not begin to do.* In former years I also had a very violent cough during this period, especially in the morning; but this time the cough was *very slight and easy.* My appetite, too, is much better this time than formerly during this period, and last night I had a good night's sleep and rest—the first in about two weeks. The only sign of Hay Asthma, or fever, that remains, so far as I can see, is a rattling in the throat, wheezing and slight cough, and considerable discharge from the nostrils, and this perhaps would have disappeared if I had seen and followed your directions for *Hay Fever* before this morning. I have not sniffed water from the inhaler before to-day, but will do so, however, hereafter. For about two weeks I have been taking the Oxygen twice a day. I feel confident that Compound Oxygen will cure me."

A month later, August 31st, he wrote as follows:

"To-morrow our school opens again, and I must go to work. I am glad to say that, physically, I am in a better condition for work than I have been for several years. The day after I wrote the last letter, I took a severe cold while bathing when I was too warm; the consequence was *an attack of Asthma* and terrible coughing for about a week. But, by the use of Compound Oxy-

cen, I suffered less than usually and got over the attack quicker. After I was able to leave home, I took a trip to the northern part of this State and to Iowa. I took the Compound Oxygen along, and used the Treatment as regularly as possible under the circumstances. I still take it once a day. I sleep well, eat well, and feel as though I could do good work, mentally. If I continue to improve during the next nine months as much as I have done during the past three, I shall be a strong man again."

INSOMNIA.

There are few morbid conditions more difficult to reach than Sleeplessness, while the drugs used for its cure give, usually, only a temporary relief; the patient, after their action ceases, generally finding himself in a worse condition than before. Every intelligent physician understands the bad effects which invariably follow the steady use of anodynes, and knows his patient to be in a very serious, if not perilous, condition, when sleep cannot be obtained except by their agency.

One of the almost invariable results which follow the use of Compound Oxygen is to give the patient sound and refreshing sleep. We offer a few extracts from our letters bearing on this point, and could give many more; but these are sufficient to show its quieting effect on the brain and nervous system.

" My daughter has improved in flesh and looks well. *She sleeps well at night—sleeps all night, a thing she was unaccustomed to do.* Before taking the Oxygen, *wakefulness was one of her troubles.* I can see that she is much less nervous, and is in better spirits."

" I am happy to inform you that there is still a gradual improvement in my general health. * * * *I sleep better and longer without interruption.*"

" Before I commenced taking it (the Compound Oxygen) *I did not sleep any at night, had no appetite, and my cough was se*

troublesome that I had no rest. Since I commenced taking it, *I have slept well at night*; my appetite has very much improved; I scarcely cough at all; and, in fact, I feel better in every way."

"Improvement was steady and rapid, though chloral, which had been resorted to for a long time, was still used to procure sleep, but in smaller and smaller doses. The continued use of Compound Oxygen soon gave her healthy and refreshing sleep, and all anodynes are abandoned."

"Since using your remedy, my sleep is natural and good. My spirits are in a much more healthy condition. I have no need of anodynes—have more actual strength than for years past."

"After omitting the chloral, we were obliged to use hyperdermic injections to quiet her nerves so that she could sleep—could not omit them as soon as you wrote that you wished to have us. About ten days since, we omitted the hyperdermic injections, and she has rested very well nights—has no cough and no appearance of Asthma."

"I have followed your directions as nearly as possible. Have left off all the medicines and stimulants my wife was taking, and the result of your Treatment so far has been more satisfactory than anything preceding it. She has been able to sleep good at night without the use of chloral, a thing she could never do before."

"My headache all gone, good appetite, and can sleep all night without coughing, a thing I have not been able to do for a year. I feel like a new person. I can breathe now."

IMPROVEMENT IN APPETITE, DIGESTION AND GENERAL HEALTH.

The universal testimony which comes from our patients is to the fact that the use of Compound Oxygen raises the standard of health. No matter how slow its action, in the work of dislodging some chronic disease, which has for years been steadily making headway in spite of physicians and medicines, one result is almost always admitted, an improvement in the general health.

Take the following extracts from recent letters:

"I feel that I have derived much benefit from the use of the Oxygen. *My appetite is now good, my digestion better, and I may say that there has been a decided improvement in my general health* during the past two months. Were it not that my breathing organs were still affected I'd truthfully state that I am comparatively a well person. I must tell you, too, that I have used the Oxygen under very unfavorable circumstances; sickness and other duties have forced me to neglect myself."

"I have been taking your Compound Oxygen two months, and think it has done me more good than anything I have taken. I have been growing stronger and my appetite is good. I have not had much pain to speak of, although my cough is pretty bad, and bothers me a good deal."

"I feel encouraged, for *my appetite is better, and I feel so much stronger.*"

"During the first month I could see no decided improvement, owing, partly, perhaps, to the fact that we had sickness in the family; but since then I have improved rapidly; *have not felt so well in two years; appetite is good; blood circulates well; pains in back, limbs and lungs has disappeared, and I sleep such sound and refreshing sleeps that I begin to feel like a new person.* I still have some severe headaches, when I cannot avoid the use of warm bread; have pain in left side sometimes, and lameness in my back. I cannot do much work without getting tired, but *feel satisfied that the Oxygen has done more for me than all the drugs I have ever taken.*"

"Having, within the last two years, used your Compound Oxygen with positive benefit to myself, I am induced thereby to send for another supply for a member of my family. I confess to great neglect in not reporting results to you last spring according to your written request; but, after all, the best testimonial of appreciation I can give for the Oxygen is to send for some more. To be brief, allow me to say that I have *been much, aye, even vastly, benefited in health by its use; the general tone of my system having been brought up; lungs restored to healthy action, and vitality improved.*"

"My health is better than it has been for fifteen years, and I am stronger at forty-nine than ever in my life. I still suffer with the numbness in my hands and arms, at times, particularly after doing anything that is hard on the muscles of the hands, fingers and thumbs."

"I have not anything very definite to report, but think I am some stronger. *Appetite better*, and not so much pain in chest and arms, and *do not cough so much—sleep better*. But such complications of aches and pains cannot be driven off in a few weeks. It is fourteen years I've been a sufferer. I daily thank God and take courage."

"You will remember me as one of your patients a year ago. I took a two months' Treatment, and it is with the greatest pleasure that I once more testify to the good it did me. *I feel like a new person. I have gained twenty-five pounds in weight, and never enjoyed better health than I do this summer.*"

"The first use of the inhalent warmed me through and through, and my lungs felt on fire, but since then that or any other sensation has been absent; except a few times the lightheadedness mentioned by you. The change most apparent to me, as well as to my friends, is an elasticity in my movements, that has been lacking for some years. * * * One thing I am very grateful for—my mind seems clearer, and facts I had forgotten come trooping along most unexpectedly at times. I feel very hopeful, and my friends say they can see a great change in these few days of its use. Oh! to be well, and resume the work laid down, will be such a pleasure, if it is best, otherwise the strength to bear in silence, and be as true as I know how to smaller things."

MARASMUS.

A physician already quoted, writes:

"[The Compound Oxygen in his hands] has cured a great number of cases of gastro-intestinal trouble, painful and debilitating in their nature, under my immediate observation: one an infant in the last stages of Marasmus, also in the case of many clerks, and other men of business."

SPERMATORRHOEA.

Clinical Case No. X is one in point. As we have to get consent to publish testimonials, the reason that our lists of these cases is so meagre is quite obvious.

Mr. W. F. D. was afflicted with two diseases, either of which would baffle the best-directed medical treatment for months, if not entirely. Having used the Compound Oxygen *six weeks*, and finding that it "had benefited him so little," he wrote us a letter in high "dudgeon." In reply, we pointed out to him the unreasonableness of his complaint, and that our part of the contract had been kept to the letter.

On May 4th, he writes:

"I would beg leave to add my testimony to the efficacy of the Compound Oxygen Treatment. When I wrote that discouraging letter last February, I had about two weeks' supply remaining, and had resolved to abandon the treatment. At that time your letter came, hinting that perhaps I had not done my duty thoroughly. I then resumed it, and with these results: the seminal emissions have entirely ceased. The catarrh has been greatly benefited, but not entirely cured. In fact, I did not expect both diseases would be cured by two months' treatment, owing to the exhausted state of my vital powers. But there is one disease for which I will recommend the Compound Oxygen. To all who are afflicted with Spermatorrhœa, I would say to you, with all the solicitude of one who has been afflicted as you have been: procure without delay this wonderfully vitalizing remedy. Those terribly weakening emissions, that feeling of lassitude and depression, will all disappear under the influence of this potent remedy. All that you have hoped for during years of suffering and pain will be fully realized, and the manhood you have squandered restored. Remember, I write as one having authority. Yours in sympathy,

"W. F. D."

COMPOUND OXYGEN AS A PROTECTION FROM DISEASE.

The following, which we take from a letter received from one of our old patients, dated June 5th, 1880, shows the effect of Compound Oxygen in keeping up vitality under circumstances of great fatigue, loss of rest, exposure to a fever, changed atmosphere and all the depressing influences attendant on the sickness and death of near and dear relatives:

"It (the Oxygen) has certainly been a blessing to me since I first tested its virtues. My father (the late Judge ——), who was not at all inclined to like new remedies, often remarked that he believed in the Oxygen without understanding it, because he saw the good it did me.

"I have always thought it might have saved my father if he could have tried it at the beginning of his illness, but he contracted the fever when off on his circuit, and was dangerously ill when he reached home. *I think, however, that the use of the Compound Oxygen saved me from contracting the fever.*

"*For ten weeks my sister and I nursed him constantly, day and night, she losing one-half and I the other of each night. I took the Oxygen regularly twice a day, and, though feeble and much exhausted, did not have any symptoms of the fever; while my sister, who did not use the Oxygen at all, took the fever and died. She too was very delicate, but I do not believe she would have had the fever if she had been using the Oxygen."*

FAILING VISION.

The following has a double interest, as it involves two cases. The first was affected with a disease pronounced by his physicians "incurable." The other is one of those brilliant cases, which it is difficult, at first presentation, to believe.

October 3d, 1878, he writes:

"MESSRS. STARKEY & PALEN: I have been taking your 'Home Treatment' about six weeks, and will report results."

After stating that he had suffered twelve years from a "wasting away of the body, confusion of mind and failure of eyesight," he continues:

"I am decidedly improved. My appetite is sensibly better; my mind has become clearer; but the most marked improvement is in my eyesight. Before using the Treatment, I could not read five minutes without being obliged to rest my eyes; now I can read that many hours without inconvenience.

"I have a nephew thirteen years old who had been suffering with Dropsy. The physicians who treated him brought on a diarrhoea, which they could not control. I had him brought to my boarding-house that I might try the virtue of the Oxygen Treatment on him.

"When I took him in hand he was the most unpromising case I ever saw. It looked like sacrilege to attempt to save his life. He had been drugged with opiates, until they had no effect; and he was reduced to a skeleton, weighing thirty-five pounds.

"I administered the Oxygenqua and Home Treatment according to directions. In ten days I sent him home, seven pounds heavier than I received him; his bowels in a healthy condition, and his general appearance betokening a speedy recovery.

"All who witnessed the cure, are astonished at the result. They can't understand how such a cure could be effected with a tasteless medicine.

B. F. P.

"CYPRESS TOP, HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS."

October 22d, he writes:

"I have no objection to your publishing the case of my nephew. His name is William F. Mathews, of Hunters' Retreat, Montgomery County, Texas. I saw him last Sunday, and he was looking well."

ENLARGED PROSTATE.

The following case stands by itself, so far as the author is aware, a complete cure of that most distressing affection. The patient, now nearly an octogenarian, up to this date has experienced entire exemption from the disease:

"PHILADELPHIA, November 17th, 1877.

"DR. G. R. STARKEY: Dear Sir—In accordance with the request for me to give you an account of my peculiar case for publication, I, with much pleasure, make the following statement.

"I had, for several years, been suffering from an enlargement

of the prostate gland without knowing the cause of my illness, when in July, 1876, the enlargement had so increased as to entirely close the urinary canal (which was revealed by the critical examination to which you subjected me), and consequently, the passage could only be opened by the use of the catheter. As the gland was greatly enlarged, the introduction of the instrument was very difficult and attended with considerable pain; and the painfulness was increased by the fact that there was much soreness, not only in the perinæum, but also in the groin and the lower part of the abdomen.

"As you remember, you put me under the Compound Oxygen Treatment, and I began to improve, although the catheter had to be constantly used; but then I made known to you the fact that the right spermatic cord had been injured by a fall several years before, and was at this time swollen and sore, and that the left cord was sympathetically affected, and that parts connected with the cords were enlarged to several times their natural size and very sore. You, in addition to the 'Compound Oxygen Treatment,' directed the frequent bathing of these affected parts with your 'Oxygen Water,' and very soon a radical change was effected, not only in reducing the swelling of these parts, but also in diminishing their soreness. The enlargement of the prostate gland was reduced simultaneously with the reduction of the swelling of the spermatic cords and parts connected therewith, and consequently, from the commencement of this change the use of the catheter could be partly dispensed with, and within a short time (say two or three weeks) I had no further use for it, and I have had no occasion to use it since, the urinary passage always remaining open.

"As the use of the 'Oxygen Water' was not adopted until some time after the commencement of the treatment of the case, the constant use of the catheter had to be continued much longer than would otherwise have been necessary; and (if my memory is correct) the instrument was used nearly three weeks before it could be partly dispensed with. By this time I was greatly reduced in flesh and strength. I began to recover slowly from my illness from the time the catheter was but partly used, and when its use was entirely dispensed with I recovered rapidly, until my health was entirely restored.

"My case seems to be a very remarkable one, when we take into consideration the character of my illness and the shortness of time in which the recovery from it was effected, and also the fact that, although I am seventy-three years old, I am now, after having passed through such illness, apparently in as good health as I was ten years ago.

"I do not wish to be understood as underestimating the efficacy of the 'Compound Oxygen Treatment,' as I think my speedy and effectual recovery was, in a great measure, due to its internal action, while the 'Oxygen Water' did its important work as a preparation for the healing operation, which must be from within.

"Very truly yours,

STEPHEN USTICK,
"No. 134 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

A very large number of persons are suffering from physical or nervous exhaustion and a low state of vitality, brought on by various causes. They are not sick enough to be classed as invalids, nor well enough to enjoy life, or do any bodily or mental work without excessive weariness or complete prostration. For this class of persons Compound Oxygen is especially adapted, and often acts like a charm. Its use by overworked business and professional men would save many hundreds of lives every year, and give to thousands more the ability to work without the weariness, exhaustion and peril which now attend them. We give a few out of many cases which have been relieved by our Treatment.

The cashier of a bank in one of our Western cities writes us:

"I took the Oxygen for a little over a month, and then found myself so much better that I gradually left it off.

"I gained eight and a half pounds while I was taking it, and almost began to think that I was growing young again. As I had no distinct ailment, but only a general sense of good-for-nothingness, accompanied by extreme nervousness, and an inability to sleep long at a time, my case is not so striking as many others of which I read in your pamphlets! but there must be multitudes in my condition who would use your preparation gladly if they knew of it."

The publisher of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, who had become so much exhausted, in consequence of prolonged and almost

incessant devotion to business, that both he and his friends were getting anxious and alarmed, was induced to try Compound Oxygen. The result is given in his own voluntary testimonial:

"OFFICE OF THE INTER-OCEAN,

"CHICAGO, January 10th, 1880.

"DRS. STARKEY & PALEN: *Gentlemen*—It is contrary to my rules to give certificates to the many healing remedies that are advertised, but my experience with 'Compound Oxygen' has been such that I feel it my duty to recommend it to all my acquaintances suffering from overwork and a tendency to pulmonary trouble. In October, 1878, I was in very poor health. My system had been much overtaxed, and a cold contracted in the spring, seemed to have taken permanent hold on my lungs. I had had several slight hemorrhages, was troubled with a cough, and was much reduced in flesh. *I was discouraged, and my family alarmed at my condition.* A friend in Boston sent my wife one of your little books, strongly recommending your remedy. I was besought to order the 'Home Treatment,' and did so. I followed instructions faithfully, and in three months was a new man. My troubles had almost entirely disappeared. The improvement had been quiet, but certain and sure from the time I first began its use. I feel very grateful to you for it, and I wish that I could persuade all suffering in a similar way to perseveringly use your very simple and effective remedy. Business is very confining and exacting, and when I take cold and feel myself running down, I resort to Compound Oxygen, and it is always prompt in its results. I feel like commanding it to all. It is not a kill-or-cure remedy. If it does not cure, it surely does not injure.

"Yours truly,

WM. PENN NIXON."

From an overworked school-girl, one of a large class of sufferers from nervous prostration, we have the following voluntary testimonial:

"CINNAMINSON, N. J., August, 1880.

"From a feeling of gratitude and a desire to benefit others in a like situation, I voluntarily give my experience with the Compound Oxygen Treatment. When I began it I had for more than a year been suffering from nervous prostration; for I belong to a class which increases yearly, viz., overworked

school-girls. The organ most in need of a remedy was my throat, which on the slightest exposure became congested or ulcerated by turns, so that my voice was often a minus quantity. My general improvement for nearly two months after I began the Home Treatment was scarcely perceptible, but at the end of that time I began to improve, and now after eleven months have passed, I can safely say that I have been cured for several months. I sleep and rest well, and am generally in possession of a good appetite, while headaches and backaches are quite unheard of. My throat is cured and my voice is stronger than ever before. I surprise my friends by my greatly increased physical strength."

DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. John Turner, writing from Saugerties, N. Y., reports, under date of October 6th, 1880, a cure in a case of *Dyspepsia*, which we may safely say is without a parallel in medical history :

" Monday, August 30th, 1880, was called to see a Miss Demill. She was suffering from *Chronic Dyspepsia*, and was completely run down with constant nausea, etc. * * * *She could keep no food or aliment of any kind on her stomach—so that she almost lived on air.* * * * I used the medicines indicated in Miss D.'s symptoms, and visited her for a week. No benefit. She took as nourishment only *one-quarter of a teaspoonful of Valentine's Meat Juice three times a day; and even that she could not keep down.*

" Miss D. had been brought up from Brooklyn a week or so before I saw her, and now the difficulty was to get her back to her home. On the 7th of September I prevailed on her to try the Compound Oxygen.

" *From the very first inhalation she was benefited, and would have been able to have gone to New York by the boat on the Monday following, if the storms had permitted. As it was, she went to the city by the night boat, on Friday, September 17th, just ten days after she began using the Oxygen, and was able to sit up on deck till eleven o'clock P. M.*

" When I saw Miss Demill first, 30th August and up to 7th September, she looked as if she could not recover, but very soon after using the Compound Oxygen she began to improve—could take soup and bear the smell of food, which she had not been able to do for months before."

The following letter from the brother of Miss Demill not only corroborates the above, but shows the case to have been even more desperate than Dr. Turner has stated it:

" 55 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK, September 28th, 1880.

" JOHN TURNER, M. D.: *Dear Sir*—My sister had intended to reply to your kind letter herself, but fearing to fatigue herself in the midst of many other duties which she thinks must be discharged, she has deputed me to undertake the office for her. *She is fully sensible that but for the 'Compound Oxygen' recommended by you, she would, in all human probability, by this time be no longer among the living.* As it is, she is improving in health and strength every day. As for appetite, I do not think she has occasion to improve in that respect. What a different state of circumstances this is from that of a few weeks back! We shall be very well pleased to have you see her improved condition on any visit you may make to the city. I am sure our friends in Saugerties would be amazed if they should witness the contrast. I have never been any great upholder of nostrums—but seeing is believing. And I feel that this compound of such gases as nature is giving to us every moment of our lives cannot be put in the same category with drugs which are foreign to the body. It will, doubtless, be a source of great gratification to our friends at Saugerties to know that *my sister's visit to them has been the means of saving her life.*

" Yours, very truly,

R. DEMILL."

LARYNGITIS.

A patient writing to us, April 6th, 1880, makes the following statement of the results of the use of Compound Oxygen in Laryngitis:

" In August, 1878, I began to inhale Compound Oxygen for a diseased throat—*Laryngitis*—with which I had suffered more than *twenty-five years* without being materially benefited, although I had been treated by three or four good and skillful physicians. I used Compound Oxygen twice a day, as instructed, until the first of October, and then had to discontinue its use entirely, because I was too busy to take inhalations regularly until April, 1879, when I began again, and used it

regularly twice daily for six weeks; and then had to discontinue again because I was traveling and attending to business, which prevented me from using it till 1st instant, when I began using it again. The bottle you sent me in August, 1878, will be empty in a few days, and I want another. *My throat is much better than it has been in more than twenty-five years*, and I believe if I had discontinued tobacco as you suggested, and had been so circumstanced that I could have used Compound Oxygen regularly and continuously for six or twelve months, my throat would have been entirely well. I discontinued the use of tobacco the 9th of last February, and now propose to give Compound Oxygen a fair trial, which I have not yet done; though I know *I have been materially benefited by its use*, both as regards my diseased throat and my general health, which has been invigorated and vitalized."

CONSTIPATION.

The following extracts from patients' letters show how promptly our Treatment acts in this disease. We could fill pages with similar extracts:

"It is time to make a report, but I know not what to say. Have been feeling badly for several days—thought last week I was getting on nicely; but for the last four or five days, have suffered much with distressed stomach and bowels. *Constipation*, which is my oldest difficulty, and from which I have suffered more or less most of the time for forty-five years, seems to have yielded beautifully to the Oxygen Treatment; also the acidity from which I had been suffering several weeks; and why I should be suffering so much distress at present, I am at a loss to determine. Have been stronger and felt better, but this distress makes me weak and miserable. If you can explain, I should like to know the reason. Perhaps I have taken cold or too much fatigue. Though I know you say these things will happen, but as I have no constipation or acidity, which I thought was the cause before, I do not understand it. I am obliged to leave off the Treatment occasionally on account of my head pressure, but return to it again as soon as it gets settled. *Appetite and digestion very much improved.* Hoped to write you much more favorably by this time, and should, had I written a week ago. The weather is very changeable, and perhaps that has something to do with it. Shall send for another Treatment

soon. *To sum up the whole, I am much improved; constipation, indigestion, acidity, all relieved, and appetite much improved, etc.; but whether I shall get strength, remains to be seen.*"

"I am very happy indeed to inform you that I am improving. When I commenced taking the Compound Oxygen I was prostrated—was having great pain in my chest, and was coughing almost incessantly, with a heavy expectoration, and my liver was so torpid and my digestion so bad, that I could not eat anything scarcely that did not disagree with me, and *I was so constipated that I could not have an action from my bowels without medicine of some kind; now, at the expiration of three weeks, I have regular actions;* the size of my liver is very much reduced (it was so swollen before, that I could feel it and see it). My digestion is better, though not good by any means yet. My breathing is much freer and easier, and I don't have anything like the pain in my chest that I did—and I have a very strong hope now that it will cure me, and that I will again be able for business, which I had given up."

"I have now taken nearly all of my second supply of Compound Oxygen, and feel that I have been much benefited by it, quite as much as could be expected at the age of sixty-seven in so complicated a case, of over thirty years' standing; yet I am by no means cured of my worse ailment, Dyspepsia, which, being hereditary in our family for several generations, cannot be expected to yield in any great degree to any remedy. * * * *My life-long constipation appears to be entirely cured—and I now seldom have even slight symptoms of neuralgia in the face, or sick headache, from which I suffered so much before I took the Home Treatment.* * * * With heartfelt thanks for the generous kindness you have shown me while under your care, and the sincere desire that many years of usefulness, health and prosperity may be granted to you this side the 'River,' I remain yours, most truly and gratefully."

"My wife has been using it for my daughter, aged sixteen, who has been a sufferer from Constipation from childhood. She reports that it acts like a charm."

"It has been some time since I finished the Compound Oxygen. I have been waiting to observe its effects, while close at work at the academy. *My great difficulty for years past, has been confirmed Constipation, accompanied by coated tongue, bitter taste and lassitude. Thanks to your Compound Oxygen, the Constipation has passed away, and the other symptoms have disappeared.*"

"My appetite has been unusually good since I commenced its use, and I have been troubled less with Constipation."

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Extracts from patients' letters:

A physician says: "The very favorable effect of what I have used in *allaying Nervous Disorders of long standing*, compels me to value it very highly."

"I am getting stronger gradually; can sit up, and exercise moderately all day. *My nerves are gradually getting steadier*, and I think I have no cause to regret sending to you for the Compound Oxygen."

"I am a little improved in nervous condition, sleep a little better, but poorly still, and my head will bear a little more than it did."

"My physician has described my disease as *Nervous Prostration*. My back is so weak that I have to lie down considerable to rest. My lungs are impoverished, and stomach weak—though it is much better since I have been taking the Oxygen. * * * I have gained in weight, also, since using the Treatment—over five pounds in fifteen days."

"My health is much improved under the Treatment. I notice a great improvement in my nerves, which were sadly disorganized from overwork in the ministry. My throat has been strengthened, and I can preach now without becoming hoarse and my throat raw. I am recommending your Oxygen Treatment, because I believe it to be a good thing. I propose to continue the Treatment steadily."

"Your Oxygen came all right, and as soon as it could be unpacked I began its use. The first night it caused me to rest well, and the next day was a blessed one to me, so comfortable, none of that miserable, don't-care-to-live feeling which I have had for four months past—it has benefited me in other ways also."

HEADACHE.

Extracts from patients' letters:

"Mr. C —— has had two attacks of Headache, but not accom-

panied by any delirium, nor that tired, exhausted feeling which has been so frequent. How his head would hold out taxed as it formerly was I cannot say, though he appears to do all he attempts with greater ease than for a long time. * * * I think he is stronger in every way. * * * He feels a good effect from each inhalation; a kind of healthy, comfortable sensation all over him."

"*My daily headache and fever have left me.* * * * I am very grateful for the relief already received. I hope by the time my Oxygen is gone to be able to report a perfect cure."

"*Headaches, which were frequent, have almost entirely disappeared;* likewise the awful feelings of prostration. In fact, the nervous trouble seems to be entirely cured."

"My mother has also been inhaling with incalculable benefit. She has been a sufferer from nervous headaches so long that it did seem as if nothing would cure her. * * * It has put a veto on my mother's headaches, for which we all feel grateful."

"I am feeling very well. Head and throat better than for years. *Not an hour's headache since I commenced,* and I have gained six pounds of flesh—this at a season during which I usually lose."

"I go to sleep quicker after retiring than I did before. I have not had that roaring in my head which I had before, which is a great relief. I think my general health is improved; and, what to me is a great benefit and relief, *I have not had a severe headache since taking the Treatment.* I have suffered all my life with severe headache, commencing with a blur before my eyes, my lips and fingers would become numb for awhile, and then the blur would pass off and the headache begin."

KIDNEY AND URINARY TROUBLES.

Extracts from patients' letters:

"You will perhaps remember that I mentioned in my letter to you that I had been suffering from Urinary trouble. *I am now entirely relieved from that trouble, and my urinary discharges are perfectly natural again.*"

Condition of patient:

"High inflammatory condition of the urinary organs, the discharge being scant, frequent, albuminous and profuse, with pink deposit."

Report, after use of Compound Oxygen :

"In three weeks' time *urinary derangement had almost disappeared*, and constipated condition was greatly regulated."

"I have very greatly improved since I last wrote. *My kidneys trouble me very little now*, and I am, I think, growing strong as fast as can be expected."

"I find my kidneys all right again, and my head aches only when I am in a draft, or take what I call little colds, and they are removed by inhalation."

PROTECTION FROM COLDS.

Extracts from patients' letters :

"*I have kept free from cold.* For the first winter in my life I have not had a cold."

"She (my sister) is not near so liable to contract colds as she was before inhaling the Oxygen."

"Spring is upon us, and I write to let you know that I still live, and have gotten through the winter very well. I have had no cough, and scarcely any cold. *I have ceased to be apprehensive in that regard*, as I have but little if any pain in my chest now."

"I conclude to try your Compound Oxygen two months longer. *It has kept me free from cold on lungs*, which often trouble me in winter. Nervous system seems stronger, and I believe a further trial will pay."

"Derived considerable benefit from its use, especially in checking colds."

PERMANENCE OF CURE.

On this point we offer the following important testimony of T. S. Arthur, the well-known American Author, who, after many years of invalidism, has been restored to full health by the use of this New Treatment :

In July, 1877, the following appeared in his *Home Magazine*:

"Nearly seven years have passed since I began using this Treatment. Up to that period my health had been steadily declining; not in consequence of any organic disease, but from overwork and consequent physical and nervous exhaustion. The very weight of the body had become tiresome to bear, and I regarded my days of earnest literary work as gone forever. But almost from the very beginning of my use of the COMPOUND OXYGEN, an improvement began. There was a sense of physical comfort and vitality not felt for years, and this slowly but steadily increased. Literary work was resumed within a few months, my mind acting with a new vigor, and my body free from the old sense of weariness and exhaustion. A better digestion, an almost entire freedom from severe attacks of nervous headache, from which I had suffered for twenty years, and from a liability to take cold on the least exposure, were the results of the first year's use of the new Treatment; and this benefit has remained permanent."

Six months afterwards Mr. Arthur wrote to us as follows:

"OFFICE ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE,
"227 S. Sixth St., PHILADELPHIA, January 1st, 1878.

"DRS. STARKEY & PALEN: Dear Sirs—I do not think that I can say anything stronger in favor of your Oxygen Treatment than I have already said. Your Dr. Starkey knows how run down, enervated and exhausted I had become, and with what reluctance and lack of faith I at last yielded to his friendly efforts to induce me to try the new agent of cure which had come into his hands.

"At that time, as I then told him, I had laid down all earnest literary work, and never expected to take it up again. My friends gave me but a short lease of life. But within six months my pen was resumed, and before the year closed I had completed one of my largest and most earnestly-written books; closing the last page without any of the old sense of exhaustion. Since then there has scarcely been a day in which I have not been hard at work in my study for from three to five hours; and all this without any return of the weak and tired feeling from which I had suffered for so many years.

"The constant remark I now hear on meeting those who have long known me, is, 'How well you are looking!' And yet, in a few months I shall enter my seventieth year. I am at the time

of life when most men find themselves laid on the shelf; and where I believed that I was about being laid some seven years ago, when I began to use this Oxygen Treatment; but now I have a sense of vitality of which I once knew nothing, and feel as if there were yet in me at least ten good working years.

"For all this I consider myself indebted to your COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT.

Yours, etc.,

"T. S. ARTHUR."

Two years later, Mr. Arthur says:

"The benefit received from the use of 'Compound Oxygen' has been permanent. The testimonial I gave you voluntarily, two years ago, is as true to-day, in regard to my general health, as when it was given."





USE OF COMPOUND OXYGEN BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

NO fact is more significant than the action of numbers of intelligent physicians throughout the country, some of whom have used the Home Treatment in behalf of their patients only, and others in behalf of their own persons and those of their families.

They are often compelled to confess their impotence when called upon to combat disease in systems so devitalized as are thousands in cases of chronic ailments. In the address of its President to a State Medical Society, holding its annual session in Harrisburg, occurs the following significant passage:

"Neither the self-styled regular school of medicine, with all its accumulated store of three thousand years of knowledge, experience and experimentation, nor homœopathy, with about sixty-three years of medical reformation, have, as far as I know, as yet struck at the proper object or aim in saving, in the aggregate, human life. What disease has ever yet been blotted out of existence? what malady that existed three thousand years ago is there that is not now to be found prevailing as fatally as then? While the number has largely increased, and some of them have become infinitely more prevalent and fatal. These may be unprofessional ideas; but a man can afford to be heretical upon a subject in which so comparatively little real visible progress has been made. Physicians are battling disease with the small end of the club while they hold the large, unwieldy butt."

A physician residing in Mississippi in ordering COMPOUND OXYGEN for trial in some of the so-called "incurable" cases, says:

"I have been regularly in the practice of medicine for twenty years. For some time past my attention has been directed to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary affections by inhalation. I am well assured that this mode of treatment will supersede all others in the treatment of that class of diseases. For a year past I have been looking into your 'Oxygen Treatment' with a good degree of interest. I have carefully read your 'Brochure,' and feel so well assured that you have a good principle in your mode of treatment, that I have determined to give it a full and fair trial in a number of cases—*patients of mine to whom I can only give partial relief.*

"As a practitioner of medicine, I have for many years past been thoroughly impressed with the *very unsatisfactory results obtainable from the remedies and modes of treatment now in vogue with the various schools of medicine in a very large class of diseases*—and more especially the class of bronchial and pulmonary affections that so rapidly waste the source of all vitality, the nervous system; and for years past I have been earnestly seeking for something more satisfactory in the treatment of a very large class of diseases that I meet with almost daily in my practice. *Inhalation*, I am satisfied, is the mode in the treatment of a large class of affections that *nothing else can be made to reach*; but the article, or articles, to be used—'There is the rub.' If scientific investigation and good fortune have favored you with the possession of this important and inestimable agent, let us have it, and *I, for one, will down with prejudice, and 'thank God and take courage.'*

"I know full well the prejudice of our profession against secret remedies. I hold that a well-ordered mind should have no prejudices. I claim to have none; but I do oppose the charlatanism of the age. I do not class you in this justly-condemned category; but I will greatly rejoice in your success, or the success of any man who will help us to a new power to alleviate the thousands of ills of our common, suffering humanity."

It was only natural for the profession to regard with doubt and suspicion the high claims set up for the "COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT." But as these claims had not only a scientific, therapeutical and rational basis, but a still more

substantial one of undisputed facts and steadily accumulating results, intelligent physicians in all parts of the country soon began to examine them, and many who had cases which they were unable to cure, to try the new Treatment. In scarcely a single instance, where the trial has been fairly made, has this agent failed to exhibit its singular power over the enfeebled life-forces, or to satisfy the physician that it possesses a vitalizing and curative value of the most remarkable character.

I offer here a few extracts from our correspondence with some of these physicians.

Only in a few cases are the names given. It will readily be seen that the larger number, for personal and professional reasons, would not care to have this done, and any such unauthorized publication on our part would be a violation of the sacredness of private correspondence. Our readers may be assured, however, that every extract is genuine. The first that we present is from an intelligent practitioner residing in the South. (Dr. R. C. Strother, of Monroe, La.) He says:

"I have watched the wonderful vitalizing power in two or three instances in which the patients were using the Home Treatment. One of these patients was a sister, and her rapid improvement from a low condition of nervous debility and muscular prostration, resulting from severe acute disease, was a most miraculous. Your little work, 'The Compound Oxygen Treatment, its Mode of Action and Results,' has fallen into my hands, and the therapeutical and pathological views therein inculcated being, to a great extent, in accord with what theory and experience have been impressing on me, I have read it with unusual care and interest. I am sure you have found a curative agent of incalculable remedial and vitalizing power, and adapted to a wide range of diseases."

He then ordered a "Home Treatment" for one of the patients, and after using it for a few weeks, wrote as follows:

"My patient is a lady, forty-five years of age. After a long existing case of Chronic Bronchitis, tubercles were deposited in the lungs from hereditary taints. She has been a regular patient of mine for six or eight months, and her almost incessant cough, pain, loss of appetite, and the many other symptoms that attend such a condition, have been very distressing; and while I am not a very heroic allopathic practitioner, having learned many valuable lessons from Dr. Brinton and Dr. Da Costa, of your city, still I put her through a long catalogue of medicines; but she says she has been more benefited already by the 'Compound Oxygen Treatment' than by all I ever did for her; and she certainly has been. Every one of the more distressing symptoms has been alleviated. I candidly admit that she has improved astonishingly."

He has since ordered a number of Treatments for other patients.

Dr. ——, of Knoxville, Tenn., writes, November 20th, 1879:

"My case of Consumption, that has been using Compound Oxygen, is still improving, *to the astonishment of all who knew her*. Her expectoration has been reduced from about three pints to half a pint. *Hectic fever subsiding*; strength improving a little; sleeps well at night; cough abating gradually."

Dr. R. C. Smedley, of West Chester, Pa., makes the following report of one of his cases in which he used Compound Oxygen :

"Mrs. H. M. H., of West Chester, Pa., commenced in August, 1879, to take Compound Oxygen. She had been troubled with a hacking cough for many years, which had grown much worse for a year past. She had new pain and soreness in chest, dullness on percussion in upper portion of both lungs, respiration impeded, with distinct crepitation, dyspnœa, weak, becoming emaciated and pale; expectoration rather difficult.

"Commenced improving soon after taking the Oxygen. Improved all winter. Has grown strong, fleshy and florid. Says she is better than she has been for many years.

"If she takes cold and has cough, she uses a few times the

Oxygen, and has not yet, at present writing, April 16th, 1880, taken a whole bottle. Frequent attacks of a chronic diarrhoea were relieved each time, by using the Oxygen water, and finally cured."

Dr. Preston L. Lake, of Maquoketa, Iowa, sends us the following, under date December 2d, 1879:

"*For nearly thirty years I was a severe sufferer from asthma, caused by inhaling a large quantity of ipecacuanha, producing what the old authors called 'vesicular emphysema' of my lungs. I began inhaling the Oxygen you first sent me thrice a day, first before breakfast, second before dinner, and third before going to bed—in short, on an empty stomach. I so used it for about a week, when the dyspncea was all gone. I now use it only when I take cold, or have any symptoms of difficult breathing.*

"I am strongly convinced that the proper use of the Compound Oxygen is the most pleasant as well as the most reasonable treatment for almost any of the diseases to which human beings are subjected."

Rev. S. H. Platt, M. D., of Ridgefield, Conn., who has been using Compound Oxygen in his practice, gives, December 6th, 1880, the following report in six cases:

"CASE 1. Bronchial irritation, cured with one Home Treatment."

"CASE 2. A child seven years of age, very much prostrated by gastritis. The acute symptoms had subsided, but she did not rally. Cured by the SAME TREATMENT as above—used by her father."

"CASE 3. A boy seven years old. Hooping cough and pneumonia, when three years old, had made him a confirmed invalid, with prospect of early consumption. When the Home Treatment was first used, he had chronic bronchitis, lateral curvature of the spine; one lung almost totally useless; great emaciation and corresponding weakness. One Treatment 'made him a well boy,' as his mother expressed it."

"CASE 4. Boy thirteen years of age; for two years a victim of hallucinations of a very annoying character to himself and the

whole family. Could not read, or enter the garret, nor leave the house, after five o'clock P. M., nor permit his mother to do so. The house must be quiet after that hour; no playing on the piano, singing, nor loud talking. Could not pass certain boundaries on the streets; could not move a muscle in bed, but lay all night precisely as when he first lay down. Two Home Treatments have destroyed nearly all his notions, enabled him to work all day and read a stack of books within a year more than a foot high. The few remaining notions he is overcoming one by one."

"CASE 5. Great nervous derangement from long-continued overwork of the brain, attended with frequent chills and strong tendency to paralysis. One Home Treatment worked a complete change, and caused the patient, although over fifty years of age, to renew his youth."

"CASE 6. A young theological student—never strong, but specially worn by hard work. The first Treatment about half gone, and he writes: 'The Compound Oxygen is working splendidly.' He is recommending it wherever he goes."

"The above," says Dr. Platt, "comprise not quite half the cases in which I have prescribed it. Three I have not heard from; three have not been fairly tested, while one has failed to do any good, and one was working splendidly, but its effects were neutralized by miscarriage."

"In several other cases I have recommended it and it has been procured, but of the results I am not informed."

A physician in Iowa, who is using Compound Oxygen in many of his chronic cases, reports October, 1880, the following as some of the results of the new Treatment:

"The case of Mrs. N., previously mentioned, increased in weight from 75 to 110 pounds, her present weight, and gained in strength in proportion; no cough nor diarrhoea; says she feels perfectly well, except soreness and stiffness of joints. *Appetite and digestion are remarkably good.* Ever since the diarrhoea stopped, there has been symptoms of ascites, but not marked; no medicine used for it—still uses Compound Oxygen.

"I will mention some other cases treated. Mrs. W.'s case of catarrh of six years' standing, with general debility; could not leave her rooms for a drive, without suffering intensely for sev-

eral days afterwards. An offensive discharge from the nose into the throat; tenderness in the region of the ovaries and uterus, with leucorrhœa. *Entirely relieved by seven weeks' inhalation. Seven months have elapsed and no return of diseases.*"

"Mr. S—, a young man, lost flesh, ten pounds a month, for three months previous to Treatment. Sunken at apex of lungs; slight cough, and expectoration streaked with blood. Has had three attacks of hemorrhage, and the last one reduced him so that he could not stand on his feet for several days. Dullness over the left lung, and at the apex of right. Pains through the lungs, frequently extending along underside of the arms, and night sweats. Two of the family died of consumption. *At the end of first month's inhalation, had gained ten pounds in weight. Night sweats entirely stopped. No hemorrhage nor streaked expectorations; lungs filling out with air, and shoulders pushed back to their natural position.* Eighth week, still improving, and has performed light labor all week, the first in four months or more.

"I administered Compound Oxygen to a lady for catalepsy, and entirely relieved her in two weeks. Heard from her three months later, *no return of the disease.*

"I have eleven cases now under treatment. I will freely give my testimony in favor of Compound Oxygen to any one who will address me. You are at liberty to use a part, or all of my communications, as you may desire, to convince others.

"J. M. K—, M. D."

The address of Dr. K—— will be furnished to any one who may wish to write him.

The following report of a case in which, to all appearances, the patient was beyond the reach of curative agencies, is one among the many surprising results which are continually attending the use of Compound Oxygen:

"The last Home Treatment of Compound Oxygen that I ordered from you," (writes a physician in Vermont), "was for Mrs. —. She was given over to die by her old physician (who has treated her for twenty-two years) and friends. I was called to see her when she could not speak a loud word, or lift her head from the pillow; could take no food except a little beef tea. Her bowels moving once in two or three weeks; flowing badly every two weeks; could not make water without having to use

the catheter and fainting away. I sent to you for a Home Treatment of Oxygen and your advice. She has been steadily improving; *she is around the house seeing to her household affairs*; bowels regular; have not had to draw her water for two months. Her neighbors say that if she gets well there is no use of any one's dying."

See case reported by Dr. John Turner, page 128.

Another physician writes:

"At the time I ordered the Oxygen *my patient was perfectly prostrate from night sweats, hectic fever, general debility, loss of appetite, severe paroxysms of coughing, etc., etc.* Not able to take the least amount of food; no relish for anything in that line; not able to sit up in bed; not able to hold the glass in her own hands; not able to hold the apparatus or take more than two or three inhalations. Now (after three weeks) *she sits up all day long; can walk anywhere she pleases; does light work; is able to wait upon herself; can ride in a carriage a distance of fifteen miles without complaint, and eats very heartily.*"





IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following important correspondence, which we publish with the consent of all the individuals whose names appear, cannot fail to arrest the attention of health-seekers. It comes in the shape of corroborating evidence, and is of a character which cannot be gainsaid. It answers the question which is asked by hundreds of those who read our Treatise on Compound Oxygen and the various Reports of Cases which we make from time to time—"Are these testimonials true?"

The history of this correspondence can be told in a few words. A lady residing in Augusta, Ga., whose son was threatened with Consumption, sent for and received our Treatise on Compound Oxygen and some of our Reports of Cases. Naturally skeptical in regard to medical advertisements, and knowing that testimonials were too often manufactured, she resolved to write to a number of those whose names and testimonials we had given, and thus satisfy herself as to their genuineness. Accordingly, a letter was addressed to seven or eight of these persons, and below we give the several answers which the lady received. Subsequently, and after the patient had come under our treatment, the fact of this correspondence was made known to us, and the letters, at our request, placed at our disposal. We

publish them with, as stated above, the full consent of the writers:

"SPARTA, GA., June 12th, 1880.

"DEAR MADAM: Your letter of inquiry is just received, and in reply I would say that the opinion expressed by me as to the value of the Compound Oxygen is exactly as published in the pamphlet of Starkey & Palen. I believe that the Treatment is capable of doing great good in many cases of diseases which resist ordinary medical treatment, and would most urgently advise a thorough and faithful trial of it by your son; for while I do not believe that all and every case will be benefited by it, I am satisfied that it will relieve and cure a great many cases of pulmonary troubles specially.

"Hoping that your son may be entirely restored to health, I am yours, most respectfully,

W. H. HARRIS, M. D."

"MATTEAWAN, N. Y., June 14th, 1880.

"MRS. M——, Augusta, Ga.: Yours of the 11th instant was forwarded to me at this place, my present residence. Your inquiries are proper, and if I can be of the means of alleviating suffering or prolonging life I am always willing to do it cheerfully.

"I have had over thirty years of experience battling and staying the inroads of Consumption, and have in that time for my family employed different physicians and tried various remedies advertised, and have not found anything that is at all equal to the Compound Oxygen to which you refer.

"Unfortunately I did not learn of it before my two sons had died, and my wife was passed beyond hope of recovery. Yet from the good effect it had on her in rendering her so much more comfortable and thus prolonging her life, I am satisfied that if I had known it a few years sooner she would be living now. I ordered it upon the first sight of an advertisement, because it commanded itself to my reason and common sense, and I was not disappointed.

"It must be always borne in mind, that when the disease has progressed too far, *i. e.*, when the lungs are already nearly wasted away, that this nor any other known remedy will avail anything. A faithful use of the Compound Oxygen Treatment in the early stages of Consumption will help, and I know of nothing better. I furnished it to my wife's sister, who was rapidly declining, and had no longer the use of both lungs, and after taking it a few times, she felt a loosening of her left lung,

and after that she breathed freer and easier, and has been better ever since.

" You have it now, and I advise you to persevere with it, for there is nothing within my knowledge you can rely upon with equal hope and confidence. Physicians, to a great extent, are discouraging the use of it, because it is outside of the regular practice; yet they advise, and wisely, too, that consumptives must be out of doors, and in the pure air. This Treatment is to supply in larger quantities the oxygen of the common air, just what they advise open-air exercise for. The use of Compound Oxygen and open air are both desirable, and if these do not benefit, then there is no hope. Those who condemn Compound Oxygen Treatment ought to be able to propose a better remedy and not destroy our only hope.

"Yours, etc.,

L. DEDERICK."

"PHILADELPHIA, June 14th, 1880.

"MRS. M——: Dear Madam—Yours of the 11th inst. just received. It is my privilege to say in reply to your inquiry about the Compound Oxygen Treatment—it is all it claims to be, and in some cases has exceeded its promise. My testimonial is genuine, and I am always glad of the opportunity to give my voice in favor of so great a blessing to humanity. As to your son's case, I would say, persevere by all means. I think he has everything to expect; of course I cannot judge intelligently for him; but he can rely with all confidence upon Dr. Starkey's word. I have known him for years. He is an intelligent and faithful physician and a true man. I would advise you to keep him posted, and follow his directions strictly.

"With my best wishes for the most happy results, I am yours very respectfully,

MRS. M. T. PIERSOL,

"No. 1636 Wallace Street."

"PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 18th, 1880.

"DEAR MADAM: I regret very much that I was away when your letter came. It being a personal matter, my book-keeper didn't feel at liberty to answer.

"My letter to Dr. Starkey, as in his pamphlet, is all right, and I think the Treatment the greatest remedy in existence. The doctors are gentlemen in every sense. I cheerfully recommend their 'Compound Oxygen,'

Very truly yours,

"WALDO M. CLAFLIN."

"PHILADELPHIA, June 17th, 1880.

"MRS. M.—: In reply to your favor, I will state that the testimonial to which you refer is genuine. From what I have myself experienced and from what I know of the effect of Compound Oxygen in others, I am satisfied that this new remedy is one of remarkable curative power. Your son, I think, can hardly fail to receive benefit. Others as badly diseased and suffering for long years, have been cured, or greatly relieved by this Treatment, as you will see by Drs. Starkey & Palen's Report of Cases. All of which are authentic.

"Yours respectfully,

"T. S. ARTHUR."

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14th, 1880.

"MRS. M.—, Augusta, Ga.: Dear Madam—Yours of the 11th inst., inquiring as to the authenticity of a testimonial ascribed to me in the pamphlet of Starkey & Palen, of Philadelphia, is at hand.

"The testimonial is genuine, and, under Providence, I feel that I owe my life to Compound Oxygen; still I hesitate to recommend it to every one, as in one or two instances where I have recommended it, it has not met expectations. I was fortunate in having the Office Treatment under the personal supervision of Dr. Starkey, yet it was some two or three weeks before I could perceive any improvement; on the contrary, I felt detrimental effects from at first, and was fearful that it would injure instead of benefit me. Before the end of the first month's trial, however, I began to improve rapidly, and at the end of the second month I felt entirely well. My trouble had been of long duration, having, as the physicians thought, been brought on by a gun-shot wound through the breast, near the lung, received during the war. I did not begin to bleed until about 1870; but the hemorrhage grew more frequent until, in September, 1871, I had eighteen within two weeks. The spring following, being quite feeble and not expecting to recover, I tried the Oxygen Treatment with the beneficial results stated, and consequently have great faith in its efficacy. Were I to have any further lung difficulty I should immediately resort to it again, as I believe in inhalation for such troubles. I should not discontinue its use if at the end of a month I felt the least benefit from it, were I in your son's condition; but if at the end

of the second month I were not materially helped, I should consider that it would not meet my case. I used it but two months, and I have not been sick a day since.

"Trusting that it may prove as beneficial to your son as to me,

I am, very truly yours,

"H. G. JACOBS."

There are a large number of persons like the lady who drew out this correspondence, who, if they were only satisfied as to the genuineness and truth of the testimonials and other evidence to the value of Compound Oxygen which we offer to the public, would gladly and eagerly avail themselves of its curative power. For the sake of these, and to strengthen the evidence above given, we make extracts from letters received from several of these old patients in answer to our request for permission to publish their correspondence with the Georgia lady.

One of them says:

" You are quite welcome to use my letter to Mrs. —— in any way that you may see fit.

" My opinion of the merit of your Treatment is unchanged, and I hope that its success may be commensurate with its great merits."

Another says:

" I do not now remember just what I did write to Mrs. ——, but if you can make any use of it, you must be your own judge as to its publicity. I have answered quite a number of letter inquiries since my name has been published by you, and I am willing to continue to do so if the people may only be enlightened on your remedy. I never fail to recommend it personally whenever an opportunity offers."

Another writes:

" My letter to Mrs. —— was not, of course, prepared for publication, and I cannot now remember its contents, but if it will in any way promote the use of your Treatment, which I consider the most reasonable of all remedies for pulmonary complaints, I certainly cannot object to its use by you in such manner as you may desire."



COLORADO,

Not the Place for Neuralgic or Consumptive Patients.

THE last resort of physicians, in too many cases where the lungs are seriously affected, is to send their patients to Colorado or Florida—either of them very doubtful expedients. This change involves the loss of home comforts, as well as the care of friends and family physician—always a serious drawback to the invalid. But worse than this, he has to encounter, in one case, a cold and often a too stimulating atmosphere; in the other, a warm and enervating one. In a large majority of cases, where patients are ordered to leave home, they return in a few months worse than when they went away—some never return at all.

We have before us two or three letters in our private correspondence, written by physicians who are now, or have been, in Colorado, which bear strongly on this subject. One of these physicians, who spent nearly a year in Denver, says, under date of January 27th, 1880:

"Persons afflicted with the diseases that can be benefited by the Compound Oxygen do not, as a general rule, realize their expectations in Colorado. Only those who are robust enough to pursue a rough-and-tumble out-of-door life realize signal benefit from the climate. The majority, accustomed to lean on physicians at hand, seek medical aid on going there, and generally shut

themselves in-doors, as they did at home. *Indeed, the vicissitudes of temperature and weather are severe there, except during the summer months.*"

Another physician, writing from one of the largest towns in Colorado, January 15th, 1880, says:

"I find here a peculiar tendency to Neuralgia of certain nerves and their branches; especially of the fifth pair, causing tic-douloureux of old authors. The throat and lungs, as well as all of the air-passages, are very subject to their peculiar diseases. *Pneumonia is the fatal disease--especially at this season of the year--carrying off its victims in the early or congestive stage.*

"Almost every one coming here is afflicted with loss of appetite and deranged digestive organs—for a time, at least; and although the thousands who are daily seen on the street and doing business will not admit that they are sick, *yet they do not feel as well as in a lower altitude.*

"Many get up in the morning feeling well, but before noon their energies are gone, and they do not feel well again until the next morning.

"Such is a hasty statement of the physical condition here in Colorado.

"I learn that many doctors are prescribing blue mass and quinine largely in most cases, which you well know is not the thing. *What is wanted here is a vitalizer rather than a depresser.*"

These extracts from letters written by observant physicians are worthy of the most serious attention from all health-seekers who are looking toward Colorado. It will be seen that the climate of this region "gives a peculiar tendency to Neuralgia of certain nerves and their branches;" that the "throat and lungs are very subject to their peculiar diseases," and that "*Pneumonia is the fatal disease--carrying off its victims in the early or congestive stage.*" "Loss of appetite" and "deranged digestive organs" are also noted as of frequent occurrence. While only those who "are robust enough to pursue a rough-and-tumble out-of-door life, realize signal benefit from the climate."

The direct testimony of one of these physicians is to the

fact of a more rapid waste of energy in these higher altitudes. People feel well in the morning, but before noon their vitality is gone, and they do not feel right again until the next morning.

A physician, who had recently removed to Colorado, after satisfying himself that the climatic conditions were especially unfavorable to invalids of a certain class, who were almost invariably worse for their residence there, determined to try the effect of Compound Oxygen as a vitalizing agent—that being, in his opinion, the great need of invalids in that region. After obtaining a supply of the "Home Treatment," he commenced administering it to some of his patients with, to use his own words, "*to me the most astonishing results.*" He then continues:

"The most marked results have been with two ladies. One has been troubled with a cough for more than a year; one of those unsatisfactory coughs, with but little expectoration, and which gives a person but little rest, requiring some time after retiring at night to get to sleep. She has also had more or less pain following the course of the right sciatic nerve, which has given her considerable trouble, more particularly at night. She received benefit from the first inhalation, and has taken up to this time only four. To-day she says that she does not feel the need of any more. I am living in the same house with her, and know how much she coughed before using the Oxygen, and how much she is coughing now. I am astonished at the effect of the remedy."

A well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, who had been suffering from Consumption of the Lungs during the past few years, started for Colorado after a hard professional winter, in the hope of regaining some of his lost vitality in the purer air of that region. What he wanted was more Oxygen, not less, as is the case with the atmosphere in that elevated section of our country; and for lack of a sufficient supply of this very element of life his lungs became congested, and he died within a short period after his ar-

rival. If, instead of going into a region where the air has less Oxygen than that which he had been breathing, he had remained at home in Philadelphia, and obtained the larger supply which he needed through the use of Compound Oxygen, he might still be living among us, and pursuing his useful professional career.

It will be seen from this testimony, so clearly stated and substantiated by facts, that invalids, especially those affected with Consumption or Neuralgia, make a great, and in many cases a fatal, mistake in going to Colorado. The climate, instead of benefiting, injures them. The very agent which, as our correspondents show, is needed in Colorado to relieve the patient under attacks of Pneumonia and Neuralgia, can be procured at home, and used under circumstances far more favorable to recovery.

We scarcely need to emphasize the considerations here presented. If Compound Oxygen has to be resorted to in Colorado to relieve patients who are suffering from diseases for which the climate has been prescribed as a remedy, but which exacerbates instead of alleviating, is it not fair to conclude that Compound Oxygen will much more speedily and surely give relief to such patients if they use it at home under all the advantages of home surroundings?





TWO REMARKABLE CASES.

THIE degree of suffering endured for years, and the extent of relief obtained in a few months—as exhibited in the following case—are almost incredible.

In April, 1880, we were applied to for Compound Oxygen in a case which had in it scarcely any promise of relief or cure. In a letter from the patient, a young lady in the State of Maine, received three weeks after the Treatment was sent, she says:

"I expected nothing but an adverse opinion; still, I was not surprised. I am now at the place where nothing surprises, excites, encourages, disappoints, soothes, or comforts me. You cannot understand—I hope you, nor no one else, ever will understand—what I have passed through; what I am still in, that I write such hopeless words. Sickness, pain and suffering I could endure and be patient, but when this deafness and maddening noise and pain in the head were added, I lost everything but the power to stay in it and feel. The noise is like the sound of machinery, and of all kinds. Never slacks a second—when I am awake, and sometimes I hear it when asleep. How I long for a quiet place to lay my aching head, if only for five minutes at a time. It seems to me that I can never stay in it another hour, yet I drag out a miserable existence month after month. The doctors say if my nerves could be strengthened it would stop. * * * I never knew what it was to be free from pain and suffering."

The mother of our patient, writing a week previous to the date of the letter from which this extract is made, says:

"We did think she slept a little after inhaling a few times, but last week seemed worse again, and I can't tell of any good.

She has been so long without food, except milk, that starvation has almost taken place. * * * She was never very well or strong, but is now one of the greatest sufferers on the earth. If anything can help her it maybe your medicine, for we have tried nearly everything else. Oh, if it can help her, *the blessing of one ready to perish be on you forever!* Her food does not seem to hurt her so much for the last two days. I will write you again."

Two weeks later, the mother writes:

"All the worst symptoms are dulled, except the noises in her ears. * * * She has eaten some bread, a thing not done before for two years."

In a letter dated October 8th, 1880, nearly five months having elapsed, the mother says:

"The supply of Compound Oxygen has arrived safely. I was so anxious about it that I wrote you to send it along as fast as it could come. Carrie had used the other all up except one spoonful, and began to be so nervous that I feared a relapse. * * * She believes in the Compound Oxygen so firmly or I don't know what I could do. One thing is certain, *she has been relieved many times, and sometimes seems like herself again*, when not in such terrible pain all the time. It must be the Oxygen that has done it, for she takes nothing else of medicine kind. * * * *To say I am thankful seems so little for what you have done*, but it is all I can do. May you be blessed in your good work!"

The following letter, written December 2d, 1880, by the patient herself, gives so clear an idea of her condition before using the Oxygen Treatment, and the improvement established during a period of a little over six months, that we publish it nearly entire. An agent that can work so potentially, and in a case which every intelligent and honest physician would pronounce incurable, must have in it a vitalizing and health-giving power beyond anything heretofore known in medicine. And this is what we claim for Compound Oxygen:

"I hardly know where to begin, or how to express myself without wearying your patience too much, as I fear I did with

My long letter last time; can only express the difference by comparing the present with what has been for years.

"I have, since the middle of October stayed with the family nearly all the time; have eaten at the table with them, though not of the common food, of course; have a good appetite, and get real hungry at times; can eat apples, my favorite fruit, and for years a forbidden fruit, can chew anything not too hard, which I have not done for two years, not on account of my teeth, but because the movement of the jaws pulled the nerves in the back of the head.

"Can do more and less, for I am not obliged to do something all the time, as I was last August, when I first commenced to try to sew, I couldn't give close attention to anything enough to baste down a plain hem. Now can do many kinds of light sewing and fancy work, take care of my house plants and play with the kittens, and enjoy their company; can walk a few steps alone and stand a moment without support; my face and head have for three years been covered with a painful humor. For the last month, it has been entirely healed, and now the scars are hardly perceptible. The pain and soreness of the muscles, especially in the spring of the heels and toes and back is nearly gone. As for my back, I have less aching than I ever remember to have had in my life; it has been lame and ached in every degree ever since I could remember; still there is not a point in it but what is sore to the touch and movement now. I wished November to pass before writing, for it was one of my sick and cold months, but I have not taken cold, though I have been to the door every day it did not storm. Now, I never dared to do such a thing for ten years; it would have been not only careless, but reckless for me to have gone into a cold room, even after cold weather, two minutes of freezing air would give me congestion of the lungs as surely as I breathed it, and as the best I could do, I had colds and congestion three or four times a year, you may be sure I didn't try many experiments. I have never had a cold since commencing the Treatment; never passed seven months without one in my life before.

"It was twelve years in November since regurgitation and enlargement of heart, complicated with chronic inflammation and ulceration of stomach, attacked me. Since, at every acute attack of any disease—and I had nearly everything—acute inflammation of heart would set in, and run from ten to fifteen days. I will tell how it was when at the best, and I thought it nicely, and you can judge of the worse: the enlargement would throw the ribs up three-fourths of an inch; sometimes could be seen through my dress; couldn't lie down without five or six pillows;

would have to get up three or four times in the night, and roll over and over on the floor; constant, and often acute pain under left shoulder, side and arm; couldn't have shoulder or side touched, even by myself, in a number of places without fainting; couldn't bear any one to sit or lie near that side without the most unbearable sense of suffocation. Every valve creaked, and I couldn't go four feet, or take a glass of water and drink without waiting for the palpitation to subside.

" My doctors did all that skill and friendship could do, but they all said I 'put medicine to shame,' only hellebore had any effect, and I took that in one drop doses until since taking the Oxygen, haven't taken a drop; my heart was the first to feel benefit; have but little pain there, only aching, and ache is not pain,—Webster to the contrary notwithstanding. It always seemed as if my lungs were tired of breathing—at times, as if the left one didn't at all; now I breathe so easy.

" Don't know as those noises are much improved, but my throat is better; that place I wrote you about is nearly half gone, and so much less pain.

" Can hear some better; have seen some of my friends and neighbors; can hear their voices across the room, and some words; can talk with them some, but not join in the conversation, they are very considerate, do not stay long or ask me questions to fret my racked nerves; so I manage to brave it out. But no one but myself can have an idea how it distresses me to not hear, I don't get used to it, and I can't.

" But they looked their astonishment at seeing me up and about. Two days ago an old lady who has known me all of my life called, and when I went out to see her, she not only looked, but spoke of her astonishment, and then, doctors, I did talk Oxygen. My good doctor used to say, Carrie could talk fast if she wanted to, and I did want to then; though my head has ached worse ever since to pay me for it, I am not sorry I talked. She said she had seen your advertisements in the papers, but thought it was like all newspaper stories; but she believed me when I told what it had done for me, when I told her that I wished every one could have it that was suffering, she said she didn't see why they couldn't; didn't think it would cost as much as a doctor for the same length of time.

" I am satisfied, but can't help being impatient. I hope I shall not wear out your patience, for that has given me more than life. Yours, gratefully."

From a later communication, December 24th, 1880, we make the following extract:

"If there is anything in my case which you think will encourage or help any other long-sufferer to hope for relief in the Oxygen, and to hope almost against hope, use it by all means. Though there are but few of the cases which I have read that have equaled mine, yet it has helped me to read of others on the principle that misery loves company, perhaps.

"I am not cured yet, and am suffering all I can bear; for I have not the courage and patience that I used to have. Still, when I think of last winter, when I was screaming day and night, *and neither morning nor night brought even a second of relief, I wonder if it is I who can sit down and eat, and walk about the house, and find some enjoyment in caring for things about me.* I will say again, that *I wish every one who is suffering could have the blessed Oxygen.*"

A SINGULAR CASE AND A MARVELOUS IMPROVEMENT.

The following case presents many singular features. A day's experience, as given in the patient's own words, will furnish some idea of the distress which he endured and the strange complications presented by the diseases from which he was suffering. We make an extract from one of his letters, written a few weeks after commencing the use of Compound Oxygen. He says:

"I sat down with a view to give you *a day's experience.* Yesterday was Sunday, and being Sunday, and having retired at a late hour Saturday evening, I did not arise until nearly eight o'clock in the morning. About seven o'clock I began to cough, and for nearly an hour I continued to do so, excepting only time at intervals to raise and dispose of the mucus coming from my throat, or clear the nasal organs of what came through them. When I finally arose, I could hardly master strength enough in my legs to carry my body. A cup of warm tea and a light breakfast added a little to my physical force, and gave some temporary relief to the feeling of weakness, but did not materially diminish the feeling of distress. At about nine o'clock I got out the inhaler, and went through the operation

of inhaling, consuming about five minutes, which was as long as I could well continue, it tires so; my chest and side being sore, and it requiring considerable effort to fill the lungs, and the operation being accompanied with more or less pain every time I inhale. In fact, *I do not get a single respiration in my ordinary breathing without a sense of pain.* You can judge, then, what it must cost in the way of suffering to attempt to expand them to their utmost extent. Sometimes I feel a sense of temporary relief immediately after inhaling, but at others it seems to irritate the feeling of distress in my side. This was the case on Sunday, after inhaling. I felt a feverish irritation in my stomach and side, and in so much distress I lay down, hoping to get relief, but this set me to coughing, and I had to get up. After coughing and raising what I think to be the matter from an ulcerous condition of the bronchial tubes, I felt some relief, and getting a pillow, I took a position in a Boston rocker, with a pillow at my back, and endeavored to get all the ease and relief I could. This, however, was really but very little, for I was constantly in more or less pain in my stomach and side all the time. About the middle of the afternoon this pain began to increase, and my knees ached, until by five o'clock P. M. I was in about as much misery of body as it seemed to me I could well endure. Up to a late hour in the night I suffered inexpressibly. Toward morning I got more comfortable and obtained some sleep. When I arose on Monday morning I felt as though I had undergone a week's hard sickness, from which I was just beginning to get relief. Now, my dear sirs, this is simply *one day's experience. How many, alas, have I seen within the past three years! For the Lord's sake, tell me, is there no release from these terrible sufferings?"*

Two months later, November 15th, 1880, our patient makes the following report of his condition, which shows a marvelous improvement, and one far greater than we could have anticipated in so short a period

"I have no doubt you have anticipated hearing from me long before this, but I have deemed it best to wait until I could speak with some degree of assurance and satisfaction in regard to my physical condition. I gave so much trouble by my inquiries and questions at first, that you doubtless thought that I would be a troublesome patient at best, and *I was in so much suffering that I hardly knew sometimes after I had mailed my letter what I*

had written. I earnestly pray that the good Lord will mercifully save me from another such season of suffering as I endured last summer.

"For months previous to sending for the Oxygen, and for more than a month after I commenced its use, I did not see an hour that I was not in greater or less pain, and much of the time the suffering was beyond human expression. I had tried so many remedies without any permanent relief, I confess I did not have much faith that anything would ever do me any good, and for some weeks after I commenced the use of the Oxygen the great pain and constant soreness in my stomach and right side was well calculated to make me despair. But physicians had told me this was my only hope, and intimated that even this was very doubtful, and it was therefore a case of life or death to me. Like a drowning man, I caught hold of this straw, and determined to hang on until I sunk or could swim. I was so situated in business that I could only take the Oxygen once a day with safety, unless I gave up business entirely, and that I did not think best, for it has been my rule always to keep moving as long as I could, believing that exercise and air comprise the principal elements of life. I wrote you in regard to the distress in my stomach and side, you will remember, and mentioned, as you will remember, that it hurt me to inhale; and you replied, take the juice of lemon and sugar, night and morning, and use the inhaler only once a day. I did so, and after a few days I began to feel a little relief in my stomach, and little by little I improved in this respect, though very slowly. I only continued the use of the lemon a few days, thinking the acid most too strong for my stomach. But I am much improved in that respect, now suffering but little compared to what I did all summer. I have continued the use of the inhaler once a day, and for the past three weeks I think I perceive a good effect from it; rest better nights; do not cough as much as I did nor so violently, and have a better appetite, and find I have gained about two pounds in weight. How much of this should be credited to the cooler and more bracing weather I do not know; but I feel fully satisfied that the inhaling is a benefit to me. FIRST. I rest much better nights; SECOND. I do not cough so hard; THIRD. If I get a cold it seems to break it up in a short time, so I do not suffer so much from it; and, FOURTH. I suffer less rheumatic pains in my limbs. All or most of which I credit to the inhaler."



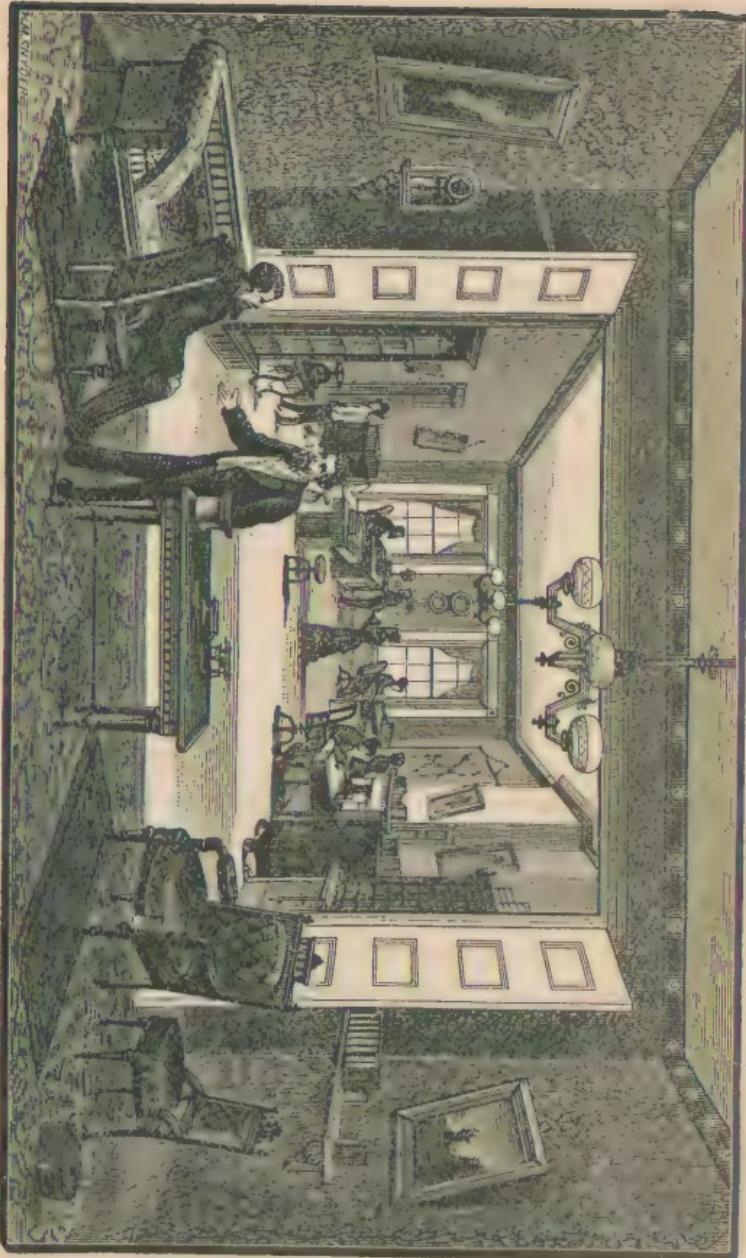
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPOUND OXYGEN CURE.

A steady increase from year to year in the demand for Compound Oxygen has been attended, of course, by a corresponding increase in our facilities for its production. Our new rooms and laboratory, at Nos. 1109 and 1111 Girard Street (between Chestnut and Market Streets), now afford us ample space for its production, administration and general supply.

In order to give some adequate idea of the growth and importance of our new Treatment for chronic diseases, we present engraved views of the various departments included in its production and dispensation.

BUSINESS OFFICE.

Our first view shows the interior of our business office. Here, besides the ordinary business of the establishment, our extensive correspondence with patients is conducted, the number of letters received and answered daily being very large. As the greater number of these letters come from persons asking advice, or from patients under treatment whose separate cases require careful consideration, some idea may be formed of the importance of this department, and of the professional knowledge and skill which must be



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at command in order to answer the queries of patients and give them proper advice while using our Treatment.

A record is kept of the symptoms of every patient who submits his case in writing; and also a history of the case, while under treatment, as reported from time to time by the patient. These records enable us to follow each case and to note its progress and the various symptoms developed while the patient is under the effects of Oxygen.

Our consultation room is in the rear of the business office, from which it is separated by folding doors. Our engraving shows the two rooms as one.

RECEPTION PARLOR.

This is a view of our reception parlor and room for the administration of the Office Treatment. These two rooms are separated from each other by folding doors, which, in the engraving, are represented as thrown open, giving the effect of a single, long apartment. The office chairs and tube for inhalation are seen in the fore part of the view.

LABORATORY.

In consequence of the rapidly-increasing demand for our "Home Treatment," we have had to enlarge our Laboratory from time to time, and within a few months past to add greatly to our means of producing Compound Oxygen. The view here given will afford a fair impression of the extent and importance of this department of our business.

PACKING ROOMS.

Here the "Home Treatment" is packed and shipped.

We present these several views in order that the public may have the means of knowing and clearly appreciating the growth, extent and importance of our new system of

treatment for chronic diseases, which, because of the relief from suffering that it gives and the many surprising cures it is effecting, is gaining a wider and wider recognition every year, and establishing itself more and more firmly in the confidence of the people.

EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS.

It was but natural, when Compound Oxygen was first offered to the public, and a claim made for it that it would cure certain forms of disease which the medical profession had come to regard as incurable, that most people would give little heed to the claim, considering it nothing more than an empirical pretense. But there were invalids who, in their suffering and extremity, and in their failing hope of a cure in anything physicians of either of the great schools in medicine could do for them, were induced to try Compound Oxygen. The almost immediate relief which, in nearly every instance, was experienced, and the cures which were made in cases that seemed too far gone to leave any room for hope, at once established this new Treatment in the confidence of the few who became acquainted with these earlier results.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE GAINED.

As was natural, the evidence seen in an almost hopeless invalid restored to comparative health, was something that common-sense people were not disposed to ignore or class with "false facts." Other sufferers from chronic ailments, for which relief had been sought in vain, were led to try Compound Oxygen; and it was a rare circumstance that any one failed to receive great and permanent benefit.

As physicians, who were trying a new agent of cure, we were met, at every step of its administration, with surprises.

Cases in which, from long professional experience, we could see no possible hope of a favorable result under any treatment, recovered through the use of Compound Oxygen. It was not long before a knowledge of these facts gave us a considerable Office practice, which has continued to increase until it has become very large. For several years our administration of Compound Oxygen was confined entirely to our Office Treatment; and many of our patients came from distant places, and were subject to much expense in consequence.

HOME TREATMENT.

In order to extend the benefit of our Treatment, and make it available for patients who could not come from a distance to our city, we instituted a series of carefully-conducted experiments, which, at last, resulted in the discovery of a method by which the Compound Oxygen could be held in solution, and released therefrom by heat.

Of course we watched the results of our efforts in this direction with the keenest interest. Great was our gratification as testimonials of cure after cure, performed by the Home Treatment, came in. We spared no pains to make its efficiency approach as near as possible to that of the Office Treatment. As this process went on, and cases multiplied, and testimonials increased in number and professional significance, we were startled into the conviction that in developing this branch of our business we "builded better than we knew."

BRILLIANT RESULTS.

To the question often asked us: Isn't the Office Treatment more potent than the Home Treatment? our answer used to be: Of course! The agent used in each is the same, and the effect identical in *kind*; but differs, presumably in *degree*.

But facts are stubborn things! Where is there such another brilliant record of cures as that which we have already published as the effects solely of the Home Treatment? And yet we stand but in the *gate-way* of a field of action whose boundaries we cannot see. Now, when the above question is asked, we modify our former answer thus: Yes, in some cases the Office Treatment is the most efficacious. But these cannot always be determined beforehand. On the other hand, we are convinced that many cases—and we hardly dare state how large a proportion we think there may be—would get well quite as quickly and more pleasantly by using the Home Treatment alone.

Since perfecting our Home Treatment, and giving it the potency that pertains to our Office Treatment, the number of our patients has, of course, largely and rapidly increased, and are to be found in every State in the Union, as well as in many foreign countries.

FACTS AND EXPERIENCE.

There is a fact, which could be developed only by experience; and it is a most important one. Many of our earlier testimonials were, naturally enough, of cases which made a very rapid recovery. The effect of reading these, upon many who knew that their condition forbade such rapid recovery, was, as we have come to learn, to dishearten them and discourage them from making an attempt to get well. Now, however, we can recall numbers who have got well under the influence of the Compound Oxygen, even after several months' trial had afforded no positive evidence of benefit received.

In these cases something inspired the invalids with a conviction that their only hope was in the Compound Oxygen. One of this class, in a recent letter, exclaims: "Oh, there

is something *grand* in this slow and steady march toward health!"

From all this, we are honestly of the opinion that two positions are sound, viz.: *First*, that the faithful and persistent use of the Compound Oxygen will cure all cases in which the disease has not reached the stage when the life-forces are not dominated over by the hostile ones: also, very many cases that are *incurable* by any other known means. *Second*, those who fail to be cured under the above-mentioned use of the Compound Oxygen, would not have been cured had they employed, during the same time, any other known remedy or means of cure.

Another development is this: While we can cure almost all diseases, in some of their stages, we are free to confess our inability to cure *all cases* of those diseases.

But there is a graver phase to this subject. Our opinion is often sought, whether or no the invalid may expect to be cured—as a criterion for sending an order. Not seldom, the pay for a Supply accompanies the request for an opinion. In many cases the money has been returned with an adverse decision; and in some of them our judgment has been reversed by their sending peremptory orders for the Compound Oxygen, and getting wonderfully helped by it.

Again, some fail to get well, upon whose cases we have given favorable opinions: from all of which we conclude that we can make no claim to infallibility; that *prognosis* is the weak point of Compound Oxygen; and that we could form more intelligent opinions if patients would not—inadvertently or otherwise—omit to state important symptoms. Upon the whole, we have not much to complain of, and neither have our patients, in the matter of failures in this direction.



A FEW CONCLUDING REMARKS AND PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

THE success which has so far attended our administration of Compound Oxygen is sufficient to gratify those more sanguine than ourselves. To us it is an inspiration to increased effort and still greater devotion to the cause.

NOMENCLATURE.

Some speak of our agent as a "*medicine*." This is natural enough, but it is not appropriate. We have repeatedly stated that the Compound Oxygen is *not a medication*, but a genuine VITALIZER. Please to call it "Compound Oxygen," or the "Oxygen Remedy."

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not decry the use of medicines nor deprecate their value, *when properly administered*. Medicines are in reality *poisons*. They belong to the pharmacopoeia, and have their legitimate, but limited sphere of action. The Compound Oxygen is a GENERAL VITALIZER; or, more truly, it puts the human organism in a condition to generate indefinitely a greater amount of living, healthy forces.

HOPES REALIZED.

The senior physician has for ten years made the treatment of diseases by the administration of the Compound

Oxygen a specialty. He has devoted himself during that time almost exclusively to the elucidation of the principles governing its curative action—its practical application and the development of its resources. The results are set forth in this and his other several publications, and in the restored health of hundreds—nay, thousands—in various parts of the country. His principal work is this Brochure, the growth of several years, which has received numerous flattering notices from the intelligent, both in and out of the profession. It will be sent free, when ordered.

Readers of the current medical literature cannot fail of being struck with the numerous instances in which its writers speak in very strong terms of the curative virtues of *oxygen*. And it must be remembered that these encomiums are made upon *simple oxygen*, an agent very inferior to the *Compound Oxygen*. This alone, of all the preparations of Oxygen, realizes the dream of Scientist and Physician concerning its curative action.

SLOW RECOVERY.

Patients who improve slowly under the Compound Oxygen Treatment are, naturally, more guarded in their reports than patients who improve rapidly, and are less inclined to give the Treatment its full meed of credit. This is not surprising. The simple inhalation of a gas which, in many cases makes but little sensible impression, and the re-vitalizing effects of which are often so gradual that they can scarcely be noted from day to day, does not leave upon the patient's mind the idea of an adequate cause for improvement; and if any be recognized, the doubt comes in easily as to the agency which Compound Oxygen has had in the work.

Some, after using their first supply, though improved in many ways, fail to continue the Treatment, and after awhile

drift back into the chronic condition from which the new remedy had partially lifted them. A moment's reflection will make it clear to any one, that a disease which has been encroaching on the system for years cannot, in the nature of things, be eradicated in one, or two, or three months. If, in this time, any clear impression have been made upon it, and the general health of the patient improved, a great gain has been effected, and the chances for a complete restoration to health largely increased.

ARRESTING DISEASE.

In examining the various reports of cases and cures which we have, from time to time, presented to the public, the fact that so many diseases of long standing have been ameliorated or cured, is one which cannot have failed to arrest attention.

What we particularly wish to impress upon invalids and their friends, in connection with this fact, is the value of Compound Oxygen in arresting disease in its early stages and before chronic conditions have been established. It must be evident to the common sense of every one, that an agent which acts so potently in breaking the force of diseases which have been at work upon the system and exhausting it for years, can scarcely fail to arrest like diseases in their beginning, and when the vitality of the body has not been wasted.

If, therefore, you have the symptoms of Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, or the indications of any other disease which may keep its hold upon you until it becomes chronic, do not neglect the warning indications. Meet the enemy upon the very threshold, and while your vitality is yet unimpaired. If your regular physician fail to reach the case, then we offer you, in Compound Oxygen, an almost

certain means of restoration—the way back to health—*the agent that may save you from a life of invalidism, or from premature death.*

In saying this, we are not speaking lightly, nor from mere professional interest, nor from theory or general assumptions. In proof, we have offered in the Brochure an array of facts and results so large, so well authenticated, and so positive, that no one in the habit of weighing evidence can doubt them.

IN SUDDEN SICKNESS.

In our interviews with patients, and in letters received from those who have procured the "Home Treatment," frequent mention is made of the almost immediate relief which has been obtained from the Oxygen in some sudden attack of illness. In one case, exposure in thin clothing to a cold north wind brought on a severe congestion of the lungs, which threatened serious, if not fatal consequences. The only thing available to the sufferer on reaching home at night was Compound Oxygen, and this was inhaled persistently until the worst symptoms began to yield, and then continued, at intervals, for several hours; when the force of the attack was completely broken, and restoration followed without the use of any other remedy.

Its immediate use, in cases where cold has been taken, will, in almost every instance, arrest its progress.

ATTITUDE TOWARD OUR PATIENTS.

Our attitude to those who avail themselves of our AGENT, we desire to be that of a physician to a patient. The business of our lives is to do the best thing to cure those who seek relief from us. We wish to watch their progress, to

afford advice, counsel and aid when needed, and practicable. This, within reasonable limits, adds nothing to the expense.

The claim which we put forth for the curative power of our agent is unique. Free from medicinal action, it causes to grow all the organs whose office it is to generate vital forces—HEALTH FORCES. Hence, we do not enter the lists with the professors of either school of medicine; and hence our relation to our patients is unique.

As the building up of the constitution is of paramount importance in every case, all are treated, primarily, alike. But there is a variety of local affections, and different kinds of diseases. This necessitates several modifications of the treatment, and sometimes the scientific and intelligent administration of medicines.

OFFICE PATIENTS.

These patients are under our personal inspection and care, visiting the office daily, or as frequently as their cases may require. The treatment is by simple inhalation.

HOME-TREATMENT PATIENTS.

In order that we may act intelligently, it is necessary for the patient at a distance to give us, in writing, a minute description of the case, age, temperament, hereditary antecedents, present condition and capabilities of body, history of the affection, location and character of the pains, and what will aggravate and ameliorate them, and what remedies have been taken.

This will enable us to determine how much may be reasonably expected from the means at our disposal. Our opinion, based upon intelligence and rectitude, we will ren-

der in the interest of the patient. If we should be satisfied that his condition is such as to leave little or no hope in our treatment, we will honestly say so; if, on the contrary, from our wide experience in its action and effects, we see a reasonable hope of relief or restoration, we will encourage the patient to give the Oxygen a trial. In all cases we wish to keep in correspondence with our patients while they are using the Home Treatment, and to get regular reports from them in order that we may give them the benefit of all the professional skill and advice in our power to offer.

It is not derogatory to our sagacity that the results of administering the Compound Oxygen under the form of HOME TREATMENT has exceeded our most sanguine hopes. Most of our remarkable cures have been done by that alone. And if there be another such brilliant record of cures as that which the Home Treatment has already made, we are not aware of it, and should like to see it.

OUR QUARTERLY JOURNAL.

We publish under the title of "HEALTH AND LIFE," a Quarterly Journal, in which is given a current report of the most important cases which come under our treatment. Each number contains a record of cases and cures for the preceding three months.

If under any system of medicine *a tithe of such remarkable results has ever been obtained, even in years*, as is shown in each number of our Journal as *the work of a few months*, no authentic record of the fact has ever reached the public.

"HEALTH AND LIFE" is intended for *free circulation*, and will be mailed to any one who will write to us for it.

OUR REPORTS OF CASES AND CURES.

These Reports cover a very large number of cases which have come under our Treatment, and give results in an extended range of diseases, many of which have been regarded by the profession as incurable.

They are in small pamphlet form, and designed for free circulation, in order to make known to invalids as widely as possible what Compound Oxygen has done and is doing for the relief of human suffering.

The reports are made up entirely of *extracts taken from our patients' letters*, all of which are on file at our office. They include the following diseases, each pamphlet report giving the results in a particular disease:

CONSUMPTION,

ASTHMA,

CATARRH;

NEURALGIA,

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASES OF WOMEN,

BRONCHITIS.

Besides these, we have a report of cases in which testimony is given as to the action of Compound Oxygen as "A REVITALIZING AGENT."

It is here that the remarkable virtue of this new Treatment becomes most readily apparent. The number of persons who suffer from the loss of vitality, the result of various causes, is very great. Many of these are not sick enough to be classed with invalids, nor yet well enough to enjoy life or to do any physical or mental work without a wearisome and exhausting effort. Most of the time they feel miserable and forlorn, every task is a burden; they have no zest in life and little hope in the future.

If you, reader, belong to this class, send for our pamphlet on "COMPOUND OXYGEN AS A REVITALIZING AGENT," and learn what has been done for others who were sufferers like

yourself, but who are now rejoicing in the attainment of new strength and a new vitality.

We have also a pamphlet entitled "REPORTS OF CASES," which is made up of the reports made by patients in a wide range of diseases. Also one entitled "UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS." This last-named pamphlet contains the unsolicited testimonials of a number of persons, some of them well known throughout the country, to the great value of Compound Oxygen in their own cases. Some of these cases are very remarkable.

One or more of the above-named reports will be mailed to any persons who may desire to receive them.



COST OF "HOME TREATMENT."

The price charged for the COMPOUND OXYGEN HOME TREATMENT—two months' supply—is \$15.00. Now and then a patient suggests that the price is high. A few words will set this matter in its true light, and show that our charge to patients, instead of being high, *is in reality very low.*

We are *physicians*, and give our patients the right of *free consultation* during the time they are using our Treatment.

A Treatment, if used according to directions, will last from two to three months. It rarely happens that a patient uses Compound Oxygen for this period of time without receiving very great benefit; in a large number of cases the disease for which it is taken is cured. *And yet many of these patients have spent, as stated by themselves, many hundreds of dollars on physicians and medicines without obtaining any relief.*

It will therefore be seen that the expense of this Oxygen Home Treatment, which lasts for over two months, during which time our distant patients have the right to consult us freely by letter, is, in reality, small; costing, in most cases, *less than a doctor's ordinary prescriptions while attending a patient during a like period*—to say nothing of his regular fees.

DEPOSITORY IN NEW YORK.

Dr. John Turner, 148 Fifth Avenue, between 19th and 20th Streets, who has charge of our Depository in New York city, will fill orders for the Compound Oxygen Treatment, and may be consulted by letter or in person.

DEPOSITORY ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

We have established a Depository of our COMPOUND OXYGEN HOME TREATMENT at San Francisco, Cal. This will enable patients on the Pacific Coast to obtain it without the heavy express charges which accrue on packages sent from the Eastern States.

All orders directed to H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal., will be filled on the same terms on which we fill orders sent directly to our office in Philadelphia.

Patients ordering from our Depository in San Francisco, should, at the same time, write to us, and give a statement of their case, in order that we may send them such advice and direction in the use of the Treatment as their special disease may seem to require.

PRICE OF OFFICE TREATMENT.

The fee for this Treatment is \$30.00 per month, payable in advance. This calls for thirty treatments, whether in as many consecutive days or otherwise.

PRICE OF HOME TREATMENT.

The HOME TREATMENT is sent by Express, at the cost of the person ordering it, on receipt of the price, which is \$15.00. It contains TWO MONTHS' supply of "Compound Oxygen," with inhaling apparatus, and full and explicit directions for use. If sent C. O. D., the cost of collection will be added to the Express charges.

The price of additional Supplies will be found at the bottom of each bill or receipt.

~~We~~ We send out no trial Supplies, and no single month's Supply.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR ADVICE OR CONSULTATION.

We desire it to be particularly understood, that we give our patients the most careful professional attention, either in office consultation or by correspondence. We ask of every one who applies for the "COMPOUND OXYGEN" as full a history of his or her case as it is possible to give; and if we should be satisfied that the condition is such as to leave little or no hope in the new Treatment, we will honestly say so. If, on the contrary, from our wide experience of its action and effects, we see a reasonable hope of relief or restoration, we will encourage the patient to give the Oxygen a trial. In all cases, we desire to keep in correspondence with our patients while they are using the Treatment; and to get regular reports from them in order that we may give them the benefit of all the professional skill and advice in our power to offer. This is done *without extra charge to the patient.*

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,

1529 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE HOME TREATMENT.

Fill the INHALER with ordinary drinking-water to the "water-line;" set it in a tincupful of water, and heat the water to about 130 degrees Fahrenheit, or as hot as a cook can bear her finger in it; then add to the contents of the Inhaler the accompanying MEASURE full from the blue bottle, and put the rubber stopper in tightly.

Now insert the shoulder end of the bent glass tube into the unoccupied orifice in the rubber stopper, up to the shoulder. Place yourself in an erect posture, either sitting or standing, with the chest well thrown forward, the head slightly backward, and the chin depressed. Take the tin-cup in the hand, or rest it at a convenient height; put the lips around the other end of the bent tube, and by long, deep and steady inspirations, draw in at each breath all the air which the lungs can hold. Exhale through the nose. The lips may be kept at the tube all the time or not, at the option of the patient. Continue this inhalation, making a vigorous bubbling (not so continuously as to get much fatigued) for two minutes. Now remove the bent tube from the Inhaler, stop the two orifices with corks, and put it in a cool place. Every other day increase the time of inhaling *one minute*, until you shall have reached six minutes, and continue that length of time.

When the time for reheating again arrives, remove the small corks [*don't keep them in, nor put them in until you have finished heating and inhaling*], and in the same manner, reheat the contents to 130 degrees. This time inhale a little longer than when a measureful is added.

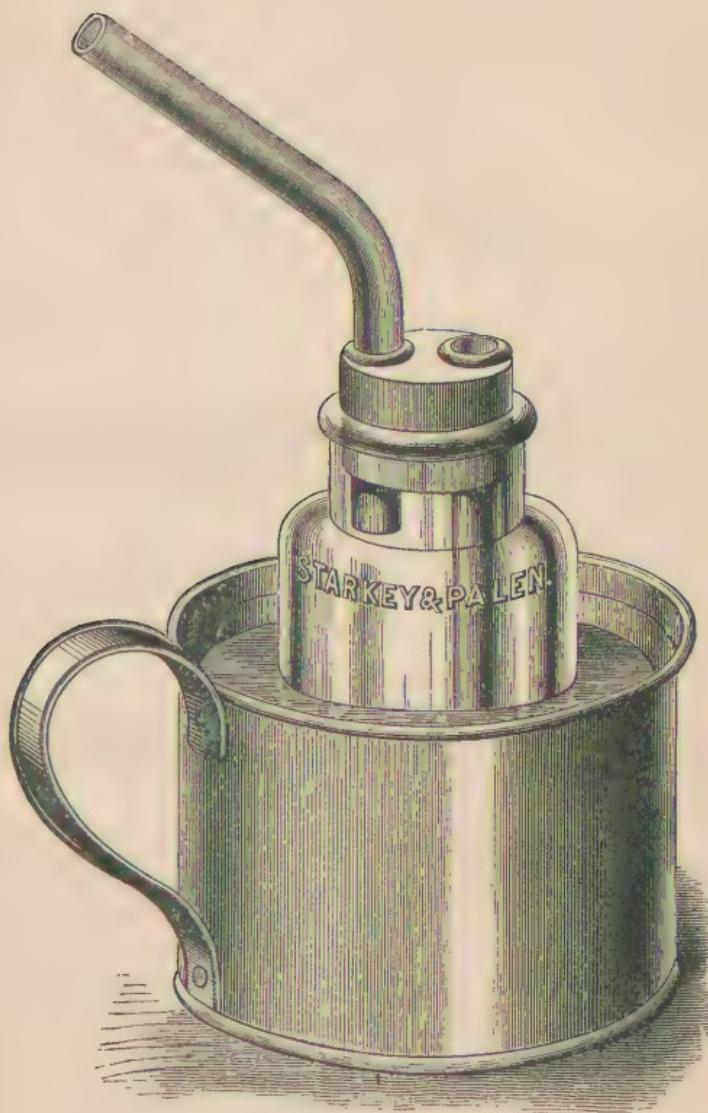
Thus *every other* time of inhaling, add a MEASURE full of the chemical; keeping contents at the "water-line," by adding or abstracting water, when needed, for any cause.

The best time for inhaling is two hours after eating, but "business" patients may chose their own time, even before breakfast.

The contents get stronger by repeated additions. Don't throw them away, unless sediment accumulates so as to be unsightly.

The process of inhaling should be repeated twice a day; about twelve hours intervening (but two hours either way is allowable).

Keep the bottle (when not pouring out the contents) *well stopped* and in a *cool*, dark place. Then it will keep indefinitely.



INHALER.

The white bottle contains pure water, strongly charged with Compound Oxygen. It is a part of the Home Treatment, and should not be omitted. Take a teaspoonful before dinner and at bed-time.

[The directions on the bottle are applicable only when the Home Treatment is not used.]

Shake the blue bottle gently before taking out a measureful. One day in each week omit all treatment entirely.

REMARKS.

The hotter the water is, the more freely is the oxygen principle disengaged.

The proper length of time for inhaling, in order to get the best results, cannot be arbitrarily determined. Some are so sensitive to its action, that two or three inspirations will produce a decided sensation in the head and all through the system; all that is taken after that sensation of exhilaration is experienced (as if one had just taken a glass of good wine), produces no good effect. Others will feel no decided sensation, should they inhale it for half an hour; *but the real good to be received does not depend upon the presence or absence of that sensation.* When the stopper is fitted to the Inhaler, it need not be removed. Pour the liquid through one of the orifices. It is safest to follow directions.

Those having time at command should try to get a nap immediately after inhaling.

If the inhalation causes perspiration, do not expose the body to cool air at once.

See pages 58-65 for further hints.

Returning periods do not interfere with the continued use of this agent.

Taken according to directions, the chemical will suffice for two months.

N. B.—About one patient in one hundred is sufficiently sensitive to experience the peculiar sensation on inhaling the HOME TREATMENT.

Please to report progress about once in three weeks, especially if disappointment is being felt at results.

~~At~~ *One Dollar will be deducted from the full price of the supply, when orders are sent not requiring the Inhaler.*

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,

1109 & 1111 Girard St. (bet. Chestnut & Market), Philadelphia, Pa.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES

ON THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE IN THE PAST AND PRESENT

INTRODUCTION

Political parties do not only play a role in the political system, but also influence other political institutions. In this paper, the influence of political parties on the executive branch will be analyzed. The executive branch is the branch of government that is responsible for the implementation of laws and policies. The influence of political parties on the executive branch can be analyzed by looking at the way in which political parties try to influence the executive branch.

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES ON THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The influence of political parties on the executive branch can be analyzed by looking at the way in which political parties try to influence the executive branch.

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ATTEMPTED ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND OXYGEN.

All the attempts which have been made to discover through analysis the substance we call Compound Oxygen have failed; because this substance is one of those which belong to a region of natural forces that lies above the grosser elements that respond to chemical tests.

The chemical solution in which we have been able, after long and carefully conducted experiments, to hold this substance and transmit it for use can, of course, be analyzed. But the magnetized substance itself is above and beyond the reach of the chemist. Its discovery, which marks the beginning of a new era in the healing art, was, indeed, made in the laboratory, and while experiments were being conducted with the substances well known to the chemistry from which it was evolved; but the **SUBTLE ELEMENT** itself, after it had been evolved from these substances, when brought into certain relations and conditions, and then held in a chemical solution, cannot be discovered by subjecting that solution to the ordinary tests of quantitative and qualitative analysis.

In order to be assured of this, we submitted the solution in which Compound Oxygen is held to probably the ablest chemist in the United States, formerly a pupil of Baron Leibig, and now holding the chair of Chemistry in one of our largest and oldest Eastern colleges. His analysis, while minutely accurate as to the chemical elements of the solution, failed to detect the **SUBTLE ELEMENT** which we knew to be there in full potency.

In regard to the professed analysis of Compound Oxygen which has been widely circulated in the newspapers, it must be noted that in no instance which we have seen has it been

stated that the article so called was procured from Drs. Starkey & Palen. We know, from these published analyses, that either the solution tested by the chemist never went from our laboratory, or that the analysis offered to the public was so defective as to discredit the ability of the Professor who made it.

That there may be and are active substances in nature which cannot be detected by any of the tests now known to chemical science is beyond dispute.

We claim to possess the secret by which one of these substances, hitherto unknown, may be evolved and made eminently useful in curing diseases which have baffled the highest medical skill, and in proof of our claim we point to the thousands of cases already successfully treated.

In the face of this array of indisputable facts which we offer in proof of the curative value of Compound Oxygen—facts open to verification to any who wish to have uncontested proof—there is neither force nor reason in the denial of potency to our Treatment on the simple ground of failure to find the subtle element it contains by means of tests which can only discover the well-known and for the most part cruder substances in nature.

The truth is, that chemistry, yet comparatively in its infancy, is at fault here, and fails to discover by any of its methods this new substance which we know to exist, and in the use of which we are curing diseases which no physician has been able to reach, arresting the progress of maladies which hitherto ended with death, giving ease from pain and suffering and sending strength and vitality into the weakened nerves and relaxed muscles of thousands to whom life had been a burden.

And chemistry is equally at fault in detecting the invisible malaria which vitiates the atmosphere and sends sickness and death throughout whole districts of country.

It is at fault when it attempts to find the morbid element in small-pox or vaccine virus.

It is at fault, and cannot give a test whereby to discover the peculiar taint, or nidus, in which typhoid fever, scarlatina, yellow fever, diphtheria, measles, or the various so-called blood-poisoned diseases originate.

And it is at fault in any effort to discover in a homœopathic remedy the particular substance held in potency above the third attenuation.

Referring to the poison in hydrophobia and snake-bite, the London *Nature* says:

"For it is to be observed that neither the microscope nor chemical examination has offered us any clue to the mysterious ingredient which constitutes the toxæmic property of these fluids as yet."

And because chemistry is at fault in any or all of these instances, is that a proof that no malarial, pestilential, or infectious substances exist?

That they do exist we know too well; and if in the higher and more interior regions of nature exist subtle forces of an evil and destructive character, which no methods of analysis known to chemistry can detect, is not the fact itself conclusive that good remedial forces, by which these may be counteracted and neutralized, must exist also?

Every new discovery of universal application must and will touch the interests of individuals, and often of a whole class or profession. If, as we declare, the discovery of what we call Compound Oxygen has given to the world a new substance, in the use of which for the cure of diseases all the deleterious effects of drug medication and violent reactive treatments are avoided, and in the use of which internal obstructions are removed and nervous centres vitalized, so that nature can herself do the gentle and orderly work of healing and restoring, such a discovery cannot fail to touch and seriously affect the interests of a large class of empirics and specialists, from whom will naturally come assaults and misrepresentations.

Happily for the community, and especially for that large and steadily increasing class of sufferers from diseases which physicians fail to cure, Compound Oxygen was left free from assault and misrepresentation long enough for it to give incontestable proofs of its remarkable power over nearly all classes of ailments by which humanity is afflicted.

Whether any one of the preparations submitted for analysis came from our laboratory or not does not touch the question at all. The chemical solution in which we have been able to fix, for use, the Compound Oxygen can be analyzed, as we have said; but no test yet known to chemical science can discover the presence of the new agent of cure for which this solution has been made a vehicle.

FRAUDS AND IMITATIONS.

THE remarkable results which have attended the administration of "Compound Oxygen," the new remedy for chronic and so-called "incurable diseases," are without a parallel in medical history.

As dispensers of this new remedy, we have, after thirteen years of earnest, untiring, and costly effort to introduce it to those who need its vitalizing and health-restoring influences, succeeded in resting its claims on the basis of facts and results of so wide and universal a character—*facts and results on record, and open to the closest investigations*—that no room for a question remains as to its *marvelous action in restoring the diseased to health*.

The rapidly increasing number of those who have obtained relief from pain or been restored to health by Compound Oxygen, reaching now to many thousands, scattered throughout the whole country, is having a wide influence on public sentiment. There are no arguments so convincing as well-known facts. If a man or a woman, who has been suffering for years from an exhausting disease which no physician had been able to cure, tries a newly discovered remedy and is brought back to health, the fact stands as an unanswerable argument in favor of that remedy, so far, at least, as this particular case is concerned. A resort to the same remedy in another case regarded as "incurable" and with a like result adds a new and stronger argument in its favor. Accumulate similar results to the number of hundreds and thousands, and in the widest range of chronic and "desperate" diseases and abandoned cases, and you have a weight of evidence that is irresistible. On this weight of indisputable evidence we rest the claims of Compound Oxygen.

And now it becomes our duty to warn the public against frauds and imitations. Scarcely any higher assurance of the value of a useful discovery or invention can be given than the

fact that unscrupulous persons attempt to deceive the public by offering them an article to which they give the same name, and to which they attribute the same qualities. The intrinsic value of a thing becomes evident in the efforts to make gain through an imitation or counterfeit. Our new Treatment is no exception to the rule. No sooner was its great curative value demonstrated beyond the reach of cavil or contradiction than frauds and imitations began to appear, and worthless articles were offered to the public as the genuine Compound Oxygen.

In one instance an individual engaged in this disreputable business actually puts forth the claim that he was employed by us in a confidential position through which he was able, in a surreptitious manner, to discover the secret of its manufacture! And, with a dullness of perception equaled only by his moral obliquity, asks the public to credit his assertion, while at the same time claiming to possess the secret of making Compound Oxygen through a betrayal of confidence! As if the public would put faith in a man who declares himself to be untrustworthy!

But there is not a word of truth in this man's assertion. He was never employed in our laboratory, and if he had been there was no possible way in which he could discover the substance used by us to give to the new compound the vitalizing element and curative force it contains. That is a secret which we do not communicate to any one employed in our laboratory.

In another case a Western physician dispensed an imitation of our Treatment which he called Compound Oxygen, and then took a number of our testimonials and reports of cases and published them as having been given for cures made by his spurious preparation. A threat to publicly expose him caused him to withdraw, so far as we know, our testimonials, but he stills offers the public his worthless article.

And, in still another case, a dishonest imitator not only used our testimonials, but actually took some forty or fifty pages bodily from our *Treatise on Compound Oxygen*, and published them as if written by himself as an exposition of the science and theory on which his pretended cure was based!

In most of the cases which have come under our observation the spurious substance is offered at lower prices than we ask for the genuine article.

We have refrained up to this time from taking any notice of these frauds, but in consequence of repeated communications and inquiries from those who have tried these imitations and found them worthless, we deem it only a common duty to warn the public against them.

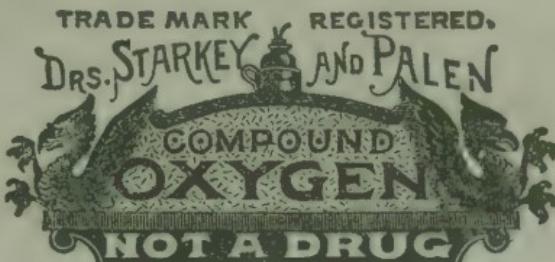
A moment's reflection will make it clear to any one that a man who tries to rob another of the fair reward to which any new invention or discovery may entitle him is not a man whom the public can afford to trust. His moral sense is perverted—he has neither true honor nor honesty, and will cheat and deceive those who trust him whenever he finds it to his interest to do so.

Let it be clearly understood that Compound Oxygen is only manufactured in Philadelphia, and at 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, by Drs. Starkey & Palen. Any substance made elsewhere and called Compound Oxygen is spurious and worthless, and those who buy it simply throw away their money, as they will in the end discover.



CONSUMPTION NO LONGER IN THE LIST OF INCURABLE DISEASES.

NATURE'S AGENT OF CURE,
Acting in Strict Harmony with Physiological Rules.



1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

A WELL TRIED TREATMENT

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment" which Drs. Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, have been using for the last sixteen years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is carried by express to every portion of the country—indeed, it is sent all over the world.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN have the liberty to refer (in proof of their standing as Physicians) to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

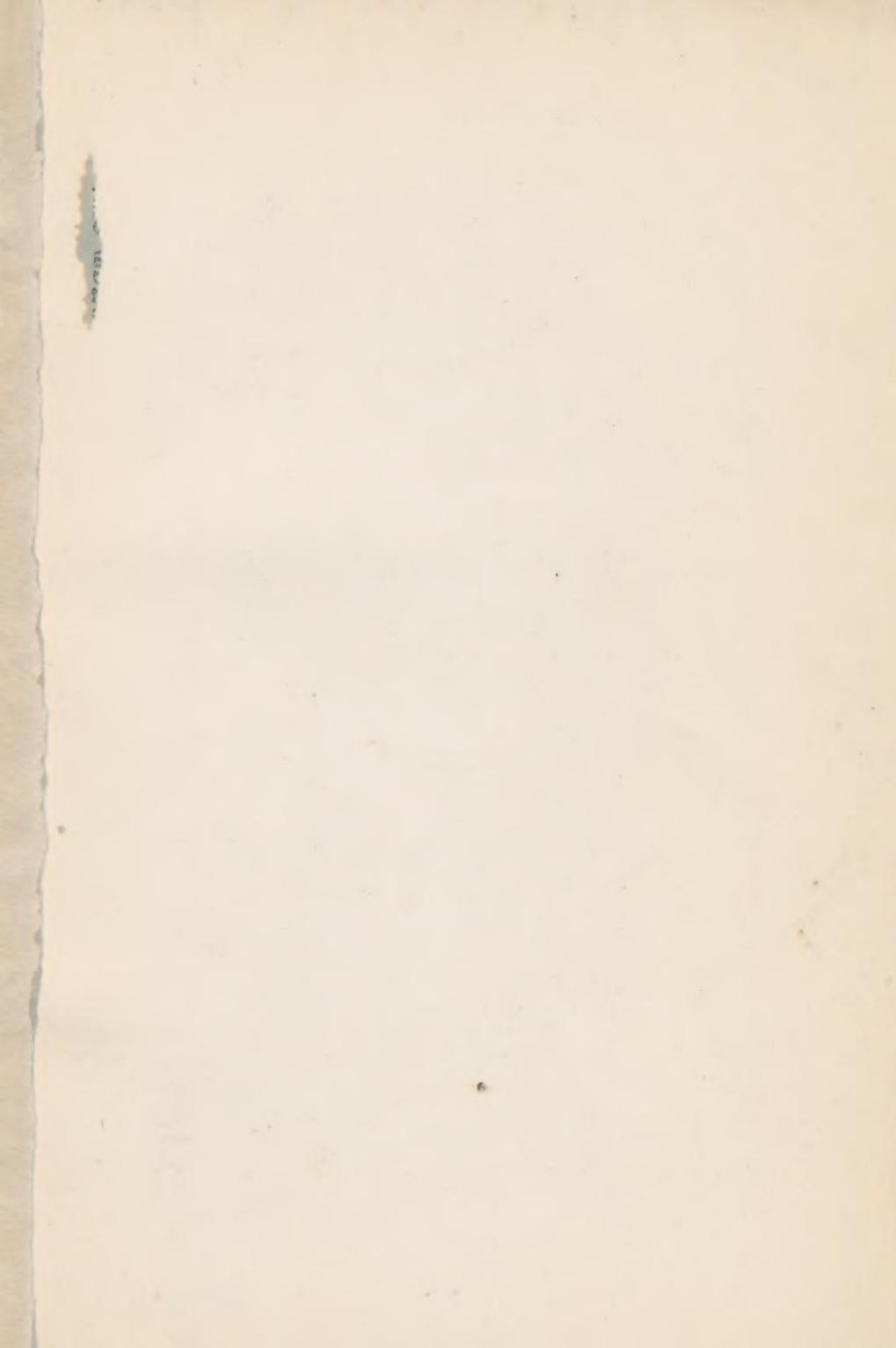
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, Member of Congress, Philadelphia.
REV. VICTOR L. CONRAD, Editor Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia.
REV. CHARLES W. CUSHING, D. D., Lockport, N. Y.
HON. WILLIAM PENN NIXON, Editor Inter Ocean, Chicago, Ill.
JUDGE JOSEPH R. FLANDERS, Temple Court, New York.
MRS. MARY A. CATOR, Widow of late Dr. Harvey Cator, Camden, N. J.
MRS. MARY A. DOUGHTY, Jamaica, Long Island, New York.
MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE, Melrose, Massachusetts.
JUDGE R. S. VOORHEES, New York City.
MR. GEORGE W. EDWARDS, Proprietor St. George's Hotel, Phila.
MR. FRANK SIDDALL, a well known Merchant, Philadelphia.
MR. WILLIAM H. WHITELY, Silk Manufacturer, Darby, Phila., Pa.

And many others in every part of the United States.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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